

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 67, NO. 74 TWO SECTIONS INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6P IN BRITISH ISLES 15¢ ELSEWHERE

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FOCUS

Geyser-power: the safe fuel?

By David F. Salisbury

Boston
The ground begins to shake. Suddenly a column of steam and spray bursts from the earth with a tremendous roar.

This is the picture that the word "geyser" evokes for most people. But to scientists and engineers the power of such an eruption is a potential source of energy. So around the world the drive is on to create increasing numbers of man-made geysers and to harness them to generate electricity.

The geyser also happens to be a close cousin to poisonous hot springs, earthquake faults, and smoldering fumaroles (holes from which steam escapes). As a result, geothermal energy has many potential environmental problems. Water pollution, noxious gases, earthquakes, and sinking land must be reckoned with. Over the long term, the heat and steam released by a great many geothermal plants could alter the climate.

Proponents confident

Bad weather effects aside, scientists and engineers charged with the task of harnessing natural steam are confident they can overcome these difficulties with present-day technology... at a price.

Presently, the one geothermal power plant in the U.S. — the Geysers at Niland, Calif. — produces the cheapest electricity in the country. It costs about half that from a nuclear reactor.

The Geysers, however, was built before impact statements were required. Independent scientists report that the consortium which runs it will release only sketchy details about its environmental effects. The group has repeatedly turned down requests by a Sierra Club task force to study the plant's operations.

The analysis of a somewhat different geothermal plant in New Zealand shows that its chemical and thermal pollution rivals that of a coal-burning or nuclear-power station.

Comments surprising

This study, written by Dr. Robert C. Axtmann of Princeton University and appearing in the March 7 issue of Science, has surprised many geothermal advocates. It has generally been assumed that because it is natural, geothermal is a "clean" energy source.

But at the Wairakei plant, Dr. Axtmann documented a number of problems:

- The plant's stubby smokestacks release large amounts of hydrogen sulfide in high concentrations.

- Arsenic has built up in water plants growing in the river where mineral-loaded brine is dumped. When a local farmer used some of these plants for fodder, 50 of his cattle died.

- Mercury was found in excessive concentration in rainbow trout downstream.

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Congress aid stance: food minus bullets

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Is it practical for the United States Congress to give Cambodia more food — if it does not also provide military aid to keep open Phnom Penh airport, the city's last link with the outside world?

This is the question the Congress wrestles with during its current series of votes on U.S. aid.

It is expected eventually to take two steps — approval of food aid and rejection of additional military help. The congressional majority, which favors this position, offers this answer to the question, say several sources:

Congressional refusal of military aid could result in the removal of President Lon Nol from office, as Cambodians themselves seek some way to end the fighting. The government that succeeds him then hopefully would, with the approval of the communist insurgent Khmer Rouge, permit U.S. planes to continue to deliver foodstuffs to the airport — rather than the Khmer Rouge shutting down the facility by military force.

"At least," one source says, "that's what we're hoping" — acknowledging that this scenario may be based more on hope than fact.

Pressure to resign

In any case, such a posture has the indirect effect of putting heavy congressional pressure on Lon Nol to resign, as a Senate subcommittee prepared to vote Tuesday afternoon on the whole aid-to-Cambodia question.

Meanwhile, developments Tuesday in Cambodia sparked talk here that a government shakeup may be under way in Phnom Penh that could lead to the Lon Nol ouster. In one move the commander in chief of the Cambodian armed forces was fired; in another Prime Minister Long Boret resigned, then immediately was asked by Lon Nol to form a new Cabinet.

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California appeals court perils course of integration busing

Los Angeles schools case moves toward the high courts

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Busing to achieve racial balance in U.S. schools has received a judicial jolt here in California. The after-shocks could be nationwide.

Some observers regard the decision of a state court of appeal that reversed the major 1970 Los Angeles school integration decision of former Superior Court Judge Alfred Gitelson as a major setback to ending "de facto" segregation across the United States.

However, pro-busing forces say they will immediately take the case to the California Supreme Court. Some see a test by the Supreme Court of the United States as almost inevitable.

The state court of appeal here based its finding, overturning the Gitelson decision which required desegregation of the 650,000-student district here on a 1973 U.S. Supreme Court ruling involving the Denver, Colo., schools. There it was held that segregation must be "deliberate" or intentional to violate students' constitutional rights.

"As far as the [Gitelson] findings disclosed," the appeal court decision says, "segregation was ignored rather than intentionally fostered."

It further specifies that in the absence of "the prescribed purpose or intent... there was no 14th Amendment violation." This refers to the "equal protection" clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The state appeal court finally remanded the case to the Los Angeles Superior Court "for further fact-finding" into the school board's intent to segregate.

School spokesmen here call the decision a major victory in their fight against busing.

Superintendent of Schools William Johnson says he is extremely gratified by the ruling. And Donald Newman, the board president, says it vindicates the board and "reaffirms that the district has not undertaken any action to segregate its students."

Busing advocates say this isn't enough. They point to statistics that show "de facto" segregation resulting from ethnic housing patterns is on the increase. And schools in the ghettos of Watts and East Los Angeles in particular are moving toward all-minority enrollments, they say.

Romona Ripston, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, a prime mover for school desegregation, calls the latest court edict "not only a setback for black and brown kids but a setback for civil rights in general."

"Continued racism in the U.S. is the biggest problem facing us today," she stressed in an interview.

However, despite their commitment to continue the court battle, busing advocates now privately admit that the road is uphill and getting steeper.



Busing—unrealized expectations

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

More busing ahead?

Flight to suburbs foiling desegregation

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Despite 20 years of efforts to desegregate American schools, racial divisions threaten to deepen in the years ahead — and more controversial busing may be required.

So predicts the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Two decades after the Supreme Court invalidated segregated schools, the commission sees "a conflicting picture of success and failure" — but on balance a picture "much at odds with the expectations of many American citizens who looked upon the [court] decision as a turning point in the racial life of the nation."

The commission, in a report issued Tuesday, sees:

- Substantial progress in the South. The share of black pupils attending predominantly white Southern schools has more than doubled in the latest recorded four-year period (1968-72) from less than 10 percent to more than 46 percent. Yet nearly one-half of black students still attend schools where they are the majority.

- Minimal progress in the North. The proportion of black pupils attending predominantly white Northern schools over the same four-year span has grown less than 1 percent. And more than 71 percent of blacks still go to mostly-minority schools.

- Threat of future deterioration. "Without positive action," the commission warns, "segregation in urban areas, both North and South, appears likely to increase, and urban-suburban racial divisions will be intensified."

Reason: one-half of all black schoolchildren are found in the nation's largest and most segregated school systems, where white enrollment is declining and black enrollment rising.

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Lisbon bombs peril April vote

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The attempted counter-coup in Portugal could give extreme leftists the excuse they have been waiting for to upset the free elections planned for April 12.

Two or three propeller-driven aircraft flew low over and bombed the headquarters barracks of an artillery regiment near Lisbon airport Tuesday. The Portuguese national radio — controlled by the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) that staged the overthrow last April 25 of the right-wing Caetano regime — described the attackers as "elements of paratroopers and other elements of the armed forces who have risen against the democratic order set up since April 25."

An officer on the scene was quoted by the Associated Press as saying "Several men were killed. We don't know how many."

Later in the day, the Prime Minister, Brig. Vasco Gonçalves, announced that the situation was "under absolute control by the MFA."

The national radio identified the leaders of the apparently unsuccessful counter-coup as "those who had lost their privileges," presumably meaning right-wing officers loyal to the ousted Caetano regime who are in the process of being eased out of the armed forces.

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Logjam on Cyprus broken—or is it?

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger apparently has broken the logjam on the still-difficult and emotion-ridden Cyprus issue.

After talks with Secretary Kissinger Monday and Tuesday, Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel said:

(1) He had "very good hopes" that talks would be resumed in the shortest possible time between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities on Cyprus.

(2) "In due time when there is enough progress [in the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot talks] Turkey will be prepared to start negotiating with the Greeks."

(3) He had high hopes that the U.S. would resume arms deliveries to Turkey. (These were cut off, despite Ford administration opposition, by vote of Congress early last month.)

Turk Foreign Minister 'hopeful' after talks with Kissinger, but Greeks say they are not

From UN headquarters in New York, however, came a report raising a doubt about the certainty of agreement on these lines. Diplomats there said both Greece and Greek Cypriots had found proposals submitted by Secretary Kissinger to the Turks in Ankara Monday unacceptable.

Wretched conditions

The impasse in both U.S.-Turkish relations and in the talks between the two communities in Cyprus was the result of attempts to put pressure on the Turks to offer concessions to the Greek Cypriots on the question of how much land the Turkish armed forces should continue to hold on Cyprus.

Since the Turks landed on Cyprus

last August, to head off what they thought was the imminent union of Cyprus with Greece on the initiative of the now-ousted and discredited colonels' junta in Athens, their armed forces have moved to hold about two-fifths of its geographical surface. This despite the fact that Turkish Cypriots make up only about one-fifth of the population, virtually all the rest being Greek Cypriots. Many of these Greek Cypriots have fled from their homes in Turkish-held Cyprus and are living as refugees in wretched conditions.

The Turks have made it clear they intend to keep their foothold on at least most of what they now occupy and with Turkish Cypriots hence

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Alaska 'bursting at seams' before oil starts to flow

Work force expected to peak about June 1

By Howard C. Weaver
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Anchorage, Alaska
Living in Alaska these days is a little like standing at the end of a tunnel with your eyes closed: you know something is coming, but you can't tell exactly what.

It is certain that, even before the first piece of pipe is actually laid, the trans-Alaska oil pipeline project is changing the face of the state.

But the extent of the impact is still unknown.

In about two weeks, men and machines at Tunina River will lay the first segments of pipe. They have been planning it since 1968, and working around the clock since the summer of 1974 just to get ready for the effort scheduled this summer.

Big push to come

The big push is yet to come. The construction work force is to peak about June 1 at between 14,000 and 16,000 workers. Such is the complexity of the project that company officials cannot estimate the totals any closer than that.

But they can come closer than government planners who must deal with the social impact of the project.



Trans-Alaska pipeline—"black gold" rush about to begin

Fairbanks, the center of activity so far, is bursting its municipal seams. The only daily newspaper in town almost never has a classified ad under "houses for rent."

Officials at Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., the firm responsible for running the construction project, still predict completion on time in 1977, but there is growing skepticism. Alaska government leaders are watching with some alarm; Alaska is

running out of money and counting on oil revenue to bail it out. The money does not flow until the oil does.

Economy booming

The private economy, however, is booming. Unemployment is still staggeringly high at 12 percent, but the pipeline is generating millions of dollars each day for the local economy. Alyeska and subcontractors spend a million dollars a day in

Fairbanks, not counting salaries which often top \$1,000 weekly per man.

Every indicator is up. Merchandise declared at the Canadian border crossing totaled about \$125,000 in 1973; it was more than \$1.5 million last year.

Officials say about 35 persons each week from out of state was all the Anchorage unemployment office ever

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Food prices likely to rise slower in '75

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Shoppers can expect food prices to rise about 10 percent this year, with a possible leveling off or even decline by late 1975.

Beef prices, down from last year, will continue to be low for "quite some time," but the price of pork, eggs, and poultry will "go up," says the top economist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Most of the price increases will not go to the farmers; they will pay for rising transportation, processing, and retailing costs, adds Dr. Donald Paarlberg, director of agricultural economics for the department.

The classic debate

Even as he spoke to four reporters here this week, Congress was wrestling with the problem of rising food prices. A bill approved last week by the House Agriculture Committee would boost the price the government now guarantees to farmers for wheat and corn, as well as milk and cotton.

The USDA opposes the bill saying it would lead to higher prices for the consumer.

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AP photo

Lynn: deficit worries

Congress warned of spiraling deficit

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress, despite its new budget committees, is not yet giving "adequate attention" to the awesome consequences of the growing federal budget deficit.

So says James T. Lynn, new director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). And he predicts "a number of presidential vetoes [of spending bills], unless someone in the legislative process takes hold of the overall picture."

That picture, Mr. Lynn told reporters at a breakfast here, is changing rapidly, as the economy spirals downward and Congress pumps new spending stimulus into the economy.

"This week," continued the OMB chief, "we started with a projected [fiscal 1976] budget deficit of \$55.5 billion" — nearly \$9 billion higher than President Ford first anticipated at the beginning of the year.

Reasons for deficit rise

What has pushed up the expected deficit? Mr. Ford's release of \$2 billion in blocked highway funds, said Mr. Lynn, the President's request for \$412 million to create summer jobs for young people, \$800 million additional spending for the food-stamp program, and other spending required to help the poor and jobless.

Also, said the OMB director, bids for offshore oil-bearing tracts fell more than \$2 billion short of expectations, reducing government revenues by that much.

Much of this increased deficit, conceded Mr. Lynn, stems from spending actions initiated by the White House. But Congress, he added, now is debating additional spending programs that could further push up the fiscal 1976 deficit.

Spending boost seen

Specifically, said Mr. Lynn, Congress appears likely to add \$6 billion to spending, by raising Mr. Ford's request that social security and other federal pension programs be held to a 6 percent increase in 1976.

Also, he said, tax cuts being shaped by Congress may shrink government revenues and add billions of additional dollars to budgetary red ink.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon foresees a 1976 budget deficit somewhere between \$75 billion and \$100 billion. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, predicts a possible \$100 billion deficit.

Mr. Lynn, while refusing to be drawn into the numbers game, professed deep concern, "because I do not see proper coordination between Congress and the White House on overall spending."

Committees praised

The new budget committees of House and Senate, added Mr. Lynn, are "doing their best" to develop by April 15 an overall spending target for fiscal 1976, which begins July 1, 1975. He praised the committees' efforts, since by law, noted Mr. Lynn, the new budget committees are not required to set overall targets until 1977.

Nonetheless, said the OMB director, he finds other congressional committees still developing new spending programs, without coordination.

The danger, he indicated, is that the U.S. Treasury and other government agencies may be forced to borrow so heavily to finance the growing deficit, that private borrowers could be squeezed out of the market and interest rates would rise, prompting some Americans to withdraw savings from thrift institutions, in search of higher returns on their money.

Leaders discuss how to preserve Europe

Wilson lists British terms for staying in market; energy, superpowers also occupy Dublin sessions

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Building Europe is still largely a process of pumping nine parts of hot air into one part of solid substance. The air eventually escapes. What remains, hopefully, is firm enough to support the next tier of the structure.

For two days this week, nine West European chiefs of government gathered in the city of Joyce and Yeats to discuss, not so much how to build Europe as how to keep it from disintegration. Prime Minister Harold Wilson's terms for keeping Britain in the European Community dominated the agenda.

The nine leaders did not discuss what could be their most worrying collective topic — the tendency of the United States Congress to assert control over important aspects of American foreign policy.

Kissinger keeps moving

While they were blowing hot and cold over New Zealand butter and Britain's share of the European Community budget, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was jetting

through the Middle East. He was simultaneously promoting the next stage of peacemaking between Israel and the Arabs, nudging Greece and Turkey toward a Cyprus settlement, and trying to minimize the damage to American-Turkish relations done by Congress's cutoff of military aid to Turkey, all while keeping an ear cocked to Communist offensives in Cambodia and South Vietnam.

European chancelleries have not had time fully to absorb Dr. Kissinger's outburst to British editors March 7 over Congress's reluctance to grant the administration request for emergency military aid to Cambodia.

They have been aware for some months of the importance of maintaining their own direct links with Congress, and their ambassadors make it their business to cultivate Capitol Hill.

First direct approach

But Dr. Kissinger's private meeting with British editors in London, while he was en route to the Middle East, was the American Secretary's first effort to take his case directly to European public opinion. British papers daily printed worried stories the following morning of the possibility of

a new isolationism in the United States.

This is a substantive question for the Europeans, even though there is not much they can do about it. Plainly they must be concerned at the prospect of a two-headed conduct of American foreign policy in a period of deep economic uncertainty for the industrialized world as a whole.

A de Gaulle or a Pompidou might have tried once more to steer their fellow Europeans to assert their unity against both the United States and the Soviet Union. But Europe's leaders of today, including Mr. Pompidou's successor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, admit that the times are too dangerous to adopt such a course.

The oil crisis will have to be solved through the joint efforts of the principal oil-consuming nations, including the United States and Japan, as well as through the kind of cooperation between producers and consumers envisaged in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's call for a preparatory producer-consumer conference April 7.

On relations with the two superpowers, the European "nine" has fallen in line with the evident desire of Moscow and of Washington to con-

clude the long-drawn-out European security conference with a summit meeting in Helsinki in July.

The Europeans have won some minor Soviet concessions to their demands for freer exchange of people and ideas. But to the extent that the summit recognizes the permanence of post-World War II frontiers, it is hard to deny that the principal beneficiary of the conference will have been the Soviet Union.

When so many big preoccupations loom in world affairs, questions such as access for New Zealand dairy products or the mathematical formulae to determine Britain's contribution to the European budget seem insignificant.

Yet British membership in the Common Market hangs on the leaders' handling of these issues. And British membership is a substantive matter — one of the most important for the future of the community as a whole.

If Britain leaves, Denmark and the Irish Republic might reconsider membership. And while Mr. Wilson can recommend continued membership, it will be British voters who will decide the question in a referendum in mid-June.

Moscow seeks closer ties with Scandinavia

Desire for security on northern border

By Dev Murarka
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Soviet Union is showing a new and keen interest in economic ties with its neighboring Nordic countries for three reasons:

- To shore up what it considers to be the diminishing neutrality of Sweden.
- To ward off the possibility of NATO increasing its naval presence in Norwegian waters.
- To put Finnish communist affairs in some sort of political order by bringing the warring factions together.

Finns visit Moscow

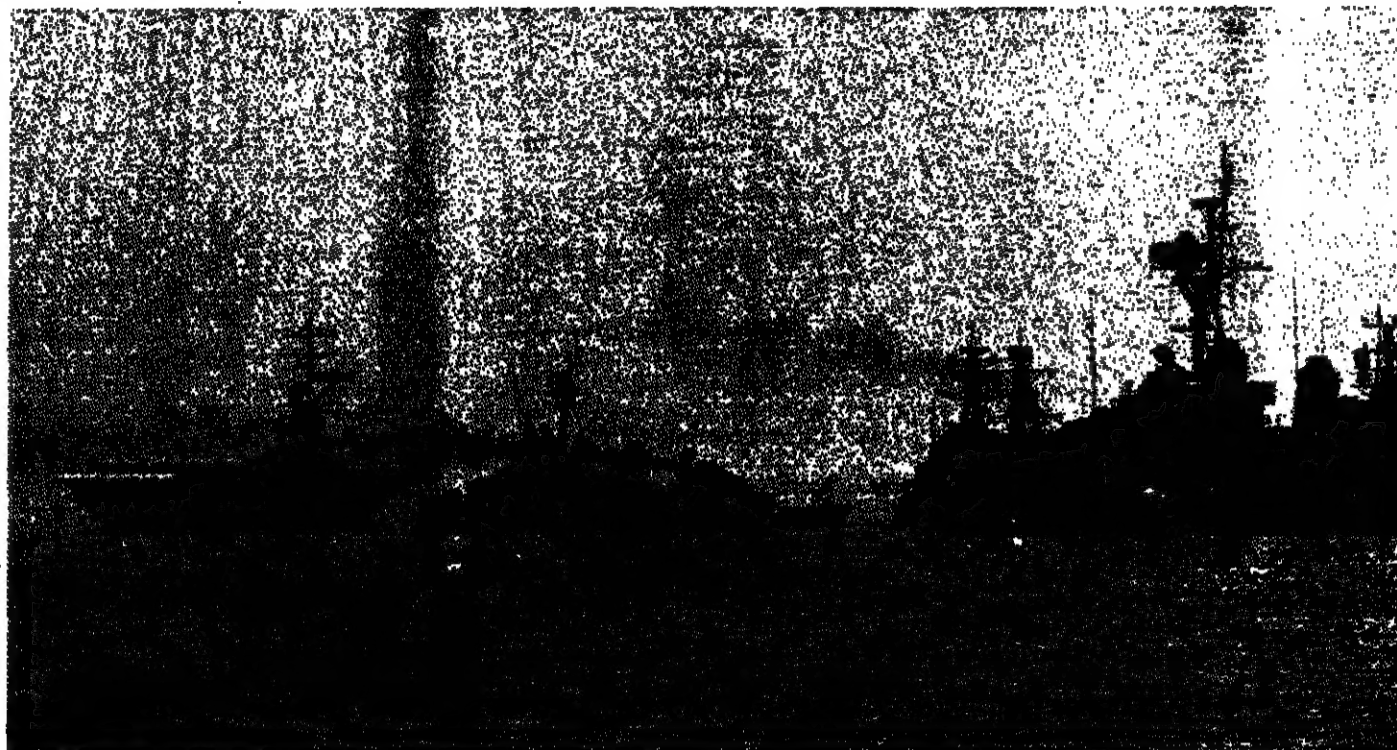
A delegation of the Finnish Communist Party visited Moscow in February including party leader and head of the revisionist wing Aarne Saarinen as well as the leader of the smaller Stalinist wing, Taisto Sinisalo. Moscow hopes to avoid an irreconcilable split in the Finnish party — at any rate until after the party congress set for a few months hence.

There also appears to be a move, initiated by the Finnish government, for greater economic links between the Soviet Union and the Nordic Council. (The Nordic Council is an advisory body to which Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland belong.)

The idea of economic détente was proposed by a Finnish Social Democratic newspaper, and the Russians have responded positively if a shade cautiously to this suggestion.

It is known that Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, a member of the Social Democratic Party, aspires to succeed Urho Kekkonen as president. And he may have considered it advisable to launch a foreign-policy initiative appealing to Moscow.

The Soviets are making it clear that they do not visualize any kind of institutional arrangement with the Nordic Council, partly because the council itself is only an advisory body with little political power. But Mos-



Keystone

NATO's multinational navy: more cruises off Norway's shores?

cow would not mind improving economic ties with all the Scandinavian countries and even may step up pressure to this end.

Scandinavians scoff at the idea that Swedish neutrality is losing its vigor. But Moscow considers Swedish neutrality to be a great stabilizing factor on its northern border, and if it were to be compromised, a whole new set of problems would arise for Soviet diplomacy.

Sweden's Palme

The Soviets are concerned over the critical attitude of the Social Democratic Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme, to superpower détente. The Swedish view, which is shared to a lesser or greater degree by many nonaligned countries, is that Soviet-American détente is a bilateral effort to define international spheres of influence and reduce mutual levels of armament without reducing the su-

perpowers' overall superiority over others — especially nonaligned, smaller countries.

The Soviets dispute this interpretation hotly. But beyond this ideological reservation by the Swedes, Moscow has been concerned, too, with recent vigorous Swedish efforts to sell their sophisticated Viggen supersonic fighters to NATO.

The Soviet Government considers it a breach of Swedish neutrality and have said so. For the time being, however, it has become a non-issue since the Swedes have withdrawn from the competition because they cannot cut their prices as demanded by the NATO countries.

Norwegian friction

At the same time, greater economic cooperation might help to reduce friction with some of the other Nordic countries, especially Norway.

Moscow is concerned that Norwe-

gian anxiety to protect its offshore oil installations in the Barents Sea, which is close to some very sensitive Soviet defense installations, may lead it to invite NATO's naval presence in the area. This would irritate Moscow, and the Soviets hope that a combination of diplomatic approaches and economic inducements will persuade Norway to avoid such a move.

The Soviets have every reason to welcome stronger economic ties and simultaneously improve the political climate between the Soviet Union and the Nordic countries. This is considered to be all the more desirable because of the new climate being established in Soviet-West European relations.

Moscow is waiting to see how the other Nordic countries, which do not have the same sort of relationship with Moscow as Finland, react to the idea.

Students sent to help rural Ethiopia out of primitive life

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
The work is spartan but the need is tremendous.

That is the essence of reports trickling back to this capital city about activities of the first battalions of student campaigners who have been sent to the countryside.

Their assignment: to teach and help Ethiopia's rural masses who live a primitive life of poverty. One of their jobs will be to explain the new socialist land-reform proclamation whereby the Ethiopian military government has confiscated all the nation's agricultural grazing land in the name of the state.

Springs fenced

Meanwhile the first tasks of the student campaigners, according to accounts from the field, are to provide the most elementary necessities in

countryside communities. Included are digging wells for tiny villages — and even providing separate drinking places for animals and humans.

The 82 student campaigners in tiny Gochi in Illubabor Province, for example, first cleaned the town and reorganized its marketplace. Then they fenced the springs. Next they dug a pit to bury large numbers of stray dogs that infest the area. The dogs still were to be rounded up.

But these are only the physical projects for the group, which includes 36 girls. They also find time to educate rural folk. In visits to individual homes and at community meetings, the young people from the city tell farmers and shepherds what the socialism of the new military government hopes to provide for them.

What the villagers think of this infusion of urban youngsters into their close-knit society so far has not been reported, although rumors of friction between the two are heard here.

In Mathu, 108 university and high-school students made their initial project the building of a shelter for beggars. They also cleaned springs and fenced them off, dug three wells, and worked on a resettlement project for 30 families being moved to government land.

The story is much the same in Gattira, described as a remote settlement. Again, springs have been fenced to provide separate drinking facilities for animals and people. Five new wells have been sunk. A small plot has been cleared to grow vegetables to supplement the local ration. Villagers will be encouraged to do the same, although seeds are in short supply.

Compulsory program

Adult literacy classes are planned for all areas. But the start of this project apparently was delayed somewhat by the need for even more basic facilities.

For these students in the coun-

tryside, the day starts at 6:30 with 30 minutes of exercises before breakfast. The work program begins at 8 a.m. Sometimes a platoon walks to the next village to make speeches on market days.

Every evening the day's work is assessed by a committee, as in Chinese agrarian communes. The committee also plans the next day's program, revising the schedule as necessary.

How do students like their new roles in refashioning the nation at grass-roots level? Early reports failed to mention this important point but some students are known to be reluctant to participate in the program, which is compulsory.

An editorial in the Ethiopian Herald warned what it called "a handful" of students who are bucking the system "by employing all sorts of devious means."

"There is no place for reactionaries and decadent elements in a revolutionary society such as ours," it added.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ford—how embattled?

Challenge to Ford presidency

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Just how embattled is President Ford? There is an appearance challenge from all directions — from Democrats and from Republicans. But how substantial is it?

— Republican Senate leader Hugh Scott has been depicted as urging President Ford to step down from Cambodia — an assertion that, being widely interpreted as a significant break with the President. No, the Senator is denying that he ever recommended the Lon Nol ouster, saying he was misquoted.

Senator Scott now appears to be saying that the State Department ought to be considering whether change of government would be a factor to consider. "We can't throw anyone out," he told newsmen Tuesday.

— House Republican leader John Rhodes was quoted as saying he and other Republicans were developing an alternative program to that being shaped by the President.

"It's just not working to be the target of some president's kite," he was quoted in the Washington Star-News in an interview which his office may still stand behind.

Mr. Rhodes now has reacted to the speculation that he and other Republicans were coming out with a program at odds with the substance of the Ford program.

Problem 'with Democrats'

Says Mr. Rhodes: "Our problem is not with the President — but with the Democrats who for 38 out of the last 40 years have done a miserable job."

Mr. Rhodes says that this plan for developing such programs within the House is nothing new — that the whole story has been exaggerated.

— Democratic majority leader Mike Mansfield is strongly opposing the President on aid for Cambodia. This has been seen by some as the beginning of serious erosion of the climate of cooperation that the President has been working hard to establish with congressional leaders.

Yet the fact is that Senator Mansfield remains generally cooperative toward the President — speaking of him frequently in the warmest of terms and underscoring how he feels he and the President can work things out on vital domestic issues.

— The conservatives' long-time hero, Sen. Barry Goldwater, has been most unhappy with some of what he sees as the President's "liberal" moves — including amnesty for former President Nixon, and the selection of Nelson Rockefeller as Vice President.

He was also vocal in his criticism of Mr. Rockefeller's parliamentary decision in the Senate that helped shape a rule to ease the ending of filibusters. Yet, Senator Goldwater by no means has broken with the President. They still are on friendly terms.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
(George Regier)

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ملکاتہ العزت

Sihanouk predicts no Cambodia bloodbath

Exiled leader says peace hope lies in hands of U.S. Congress

With the main action in Cambodia now shifting to the political stage, Prince Norodom Sihanouk is busy giving assurances from his refuge in Peking that the insurgents have no intention of turning Phnom Penh into a "bloodbath."

Reports from the Cambodian capital indicate that the Khmer Rouge insurgents have settled down to consolidating their "noose" around the city, content with spasmodic rocketing and snatching off all supplies except those getting in by air — which had to be curtailed again on Tuesday, for the second time in a week, because of rocket and artillery hits on the airport runways.

Meanwhile, a government shake-up has begun — including dismissal of the commander in chief of Phnom Penh's armed forces and the formation of a new Cabinet — but with no indication yet that the shake-up will be thorough enough to break the impasse over peace negotiations. President Lon Nol and Prime Minister Long Boret still appeared to be giving the orders as of Tuesday, and the insurgents have adamantly refused to negotiate with these two participants in the 1970 coup against Prince Sihanouk. Reports from Peking and Phnom Penh follow:

By John Burns
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
Prince Norodom Sihanouk, titular head of the Cambodian insurgents, said Monday that the Ford administration is deluding itself if it believes that additional arms shipments to Phnom Penh will buy time for fresh efforts toward a negotiated peace.

In an interview at his Peking residence, Prince Sihanouk said that he had talked with high-ranking Khmer Rouge insurgent leader Leng Sary on Sunday night, and they had agreed they can "never accept any compromise" with the Lon Nol government.

He also said that Mr. Sary had renewed past assurances that all but handful of top figures in the Lon Nol government would receive humanitarian treatment.

"The Khmer Rouge have declared very solemnly before the whole world that they will not make any bloodbath when they enter Phnom Penh unless the anti-Communists there resist with weapons," the Prince said.

they intend to execute for treason, including Lon Nol, his Prime Minister, Long Boret, and Lt. Gen. Sothenes Fernandez, the armed forces commander who is expected to be replaced on Wednesday.

The Prince spoke with apparent feeling of the suffering of civilians caught up in the war. But he said he felt no responsibility to work for a compromise solution since the suffering was a direct result of the palace coup nearly five years ago that drove him into exile and resulted in the alliance between him and his former enemies in the Khmer Rouge.

That coup, he claimed, was engineered by the United States and it was up to Washington to end the suffering it had caused by ceasing its support for Lon Nol and allowing the Phnom Penh government to collapse.

"The war can be ended in a few days," depending on the decision of the Congress, he said. Even if new arms funds were voted, Washington could prop up the Phnom Penh government for a few more months, possibly into next year, but not indefinitely.

U.S. weapons captured.

In the meantime, much of whatever arms assistance might be given would pass quickly into the hands of the Khmer Rouge, who now were relying heavily on captured American weaponry, according to the Prince.

At one point in the two-hour interview, the Prince noted with feeling that U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had made no attempt to contact him during his seven visits to Peking in the past four years — despite the Prince's publicly expressed willingness at an earlier stage of the conflict to negotiate with the U.S.

Of his own future, the Prince repeated what he has often said in the past — that if the Khmer Rouge establish a government in Phnom Penh he will be a purely titular head of state, playing no active political role.

He confessed, as he has before, that he does not "love" the Khmer Rouge and is not loved by them. But he said he respected them as incorruptible patriots and as the only people who can give Cambodia a national life of "cleanness and prosperity."



Gen. Fernandez—ousted

Monitor Staff Correspondent Daniel Southard cables from Phnom Penh:

Only a few days before his expected dismissal as commander in chief of the Cambodian Army, Lt. Gen. Sothenes Fernandez was exuding an optimism which is not shared by many of his fellow countrymen and foreign observers in Phnom Penh.

The insurgent offensive is running out of steam, General Fernandez said in an interview with this reporter.

"It is impossible to conceive of the enemy taking Phnom Penh," the general said. "They are having supply difficulties now and replacing their losses with 13- and 14-year-old boys."

"Because they are incapable of taking Phnom Penh, they are trying to sow panic and cause difficulties at the airport."

General Fernandez said that if American aid were cut off, it would be "a catastrophe for us," but that his men would keep fighting until they ran out of bullets.

"We have to keep fighting no matter what," the general said. "If we do not keep fighting, they will kill us all."

Land-mine problem

General Fernandez admitted the government operation aimed at retaking a key village six miles northwest of the airport was moving slowly. He said one problem was use of land mines by the insurgents, but he said this could only slow down, not stop, his troops. The general also said he was confident his troops could reopen the Mekong River supply route within the next few months.

Who wrote the article?

Oil seizure talk irks U.S., Saudis

By John K. Cooley
staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
U.S. diplomats and businessmen here are deeply concerned that calls in American news media for a U.S. military invasion of Saudi Arabia and roadblocks to Arab investment in the United States may erode or destroy the vast benefits the U.S. is drawing from its close ties with Saudi Arabia.

Some well-placed sources here believe it has already cost American firms substantial business. The Saudi Government last month gave its first approval for a new oil refinery and petrochemical complex in Saudi Arabia's eastern province to the Royal Dutch-Shell group. Many U.S. firms had submitted proposals for the project.

Concern voiced

United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins, Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) board chairman Frank Junger, and Saudi Information Ministry officials were among those expressing concern to this reporter.

A cover story in the March, 1975, Harper's magazine entitled "Seizing Arab oil" called for invasion and occupation "for at least ten years" of the huge Saudi oil fields operated by Aramco. It has deeply shocked the top echelons of the Saudi Government and King Faisal's royal family.

The author signs himself "Miles Ignotus," Latin for "unknown soldier." Harper's says this is the "pseudonym of a Washington-based professor and defense consultant with intimate links to high-level U.S. policy makers."

Writer identified

Informed sources here say he is Edward Luttwak, married to an Israeli woman with excellent connections in Israel.

[Edward Luttwak, professor at Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C., denies authorship of the Harper's article which he considers "polemical and beneath his analytical standards." He says it was written by a person in military service — hence the pen name — who (according to Professor Luttwak) drew some ideas from a private paper on the Middle East which the professor had circulated. Professor Luttwak concedes

that he "conveyed" the article to Harper's.]

A recent Saudi Cabinet session discussed the article. It is taken so seriously here that "individuals in the Saudi Government believe this is part of a concerted U.S. campaign with U.S. Government backing." Ambassador Akins said in a private interview in his office in Jeddah.

In the Saudi view this campaign "also includes Sen. Edward Kennedy's recent proposal to embargo arms shipments to Arabian gulf countries in order to prepare a U.S. military intervention in the area," Ambassador Akins added.

Similar reaction

Frank Junger, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of ARAMCO, now negotiating new arrangements intended to give the Saudi Government 100 percent ownership and the U.S. parent companies privileged long-term access to Saudi oil, reacted in a similar way.

"If we are talking about making war," Mr. Junger said in his office at ARAMCO headquarters in Dhahran, "maybe it ought to be aimed at Canada. After all, they are going to cut off oil exports to the United States and they are charging the same scale of prices as OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] or Venezuela, which is cutting back production."

Mr. Akins recalled that during his

more than two-year term as ambassador here, Saudi-U.S. relations "have improved dramatically. U.S. sales to Saudi Arabia have doubled. Saudi purchases of FNMA [Federal National Mortgage Association] and Treasury notes have been enormous." (Saudi financial sources refuse to disclose the exact amount, but it is believed here that such purchases exceed \$3 billion, a large portion of the U.S. balance of payments.)

"Contracts signed during this period for new projects, civilian and military, total \$4 billion. We look forward to taking the lion's share of the new \$50 billion industrial progress package here."

Relations strained

"There is no doubt," Ambassador Akins continued, "that relations are strained by the current U.S. magazine articles, many calling for actual military intervention. Though these are irresponsible and fanciful, the Saudis are taking them seriously."

Mr. Akins went on, "I have encouraged Saudi-U.S. joint ventures. U.S. security is not damaged by these. It is enhanced. There is much talk of Arab investment in the United States and of Arabs controlling U.S. decisions."

"Of the \$300 billion OPEC funds flowing out, even if half went into the U.S. it would meet less than 4 percent of new investment the U.S. needs. By no stretch of the imagination is this controlling U.S. industry."

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family/children

DISCOVERING POETRY

By Beverly L. Dygert

did you notice the crocuses sprouting up green and breathlessly expectant green (and maybe just a little tentative) in the court yard by the backdoor?

did you notice a poem today?



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

... sprouting up green and breathlessly

Poetry—the freedom to see and feel

You don't have to be grown up to like poetry, or even to write it. Using words to paint pictures and to express feelings is something everybody can do. Here Beverly Dygert, poet and writer, discovers something she never knew before — that poetry is 'the freedom to learn about ourselves and our world.' Has your family read poetry together, aloud, recently? You might try it.

I have recently made a marvelous discovery, about poetry. Poetry is more than lines that rhyme or words on a piece of paper. Poetry is life. It is you. It is me. It is a leaf floating on water; it is sunshine sparkling on a railroad tie. Poetry is a dog crossing the street. It is freedom. But it is not necessarily the freedom from responsibility or worry or even the freedom of being able to walk outdoors. Poetry is really the freedom to see and feel. It is the freedom to learn — about ourselves and our world.

How can a tree be poetry? It does nothing but stand — partly in the ground and partly above. How can a car be poetry? All it does is make noise and hurtle through the air. Yet, when looked at with eyes that are

curious or slightly imaginative, these things can be poetry. They can tell a story; they can sing a song.

Look at your finger. Think about it. Think about all the things your finger can do. Poetry is nothing more than stopping to think about things, discovering just exactly what the true nature of something really is. Poetry discovers answers. It also asks questions. What does your finger do? How? And why?

Poetry is stretched seconds and skipped thoughts. It is time taken to consider something or someone. It is time taken to catch something. A poem has its finger on some small spot and holds it there. You can understand a poem by putting your mind's finger on that spot, then letting the rest of your mind soar away. Let it fly like a swallow exercising its wings or a crow circling above a cornfield. See what you can see from up there. See what you will learn. Then let your mind flutter back and remove its finger from the spot.

Branches of thought

It's fun, isn't it? You can read a poem and raise yourself above it a little or a lot. You can discover what a poem is saying (or what it's not) and you can make other discoveries that may be little branches of thought or ideas that are in complete contrast with what the poem is about. There's no limit. It goes back to freedom and learning from a spot.

A poem can be part of something — a part of an experience, such as sound or color. The texture of fish scales, the hoof of a horse can be poetry. A poem is your awareness of a discovery, and the discovery can be about something very small or very large.

Writing poetry can be fun too. You have to take the time to understand an experience and catch the full feeling of it. Then you just write about that feeling. The words don't have to

rhyme. Your sentences can be long or short. In fact, you don't have to use sentences at all. A poem can be a thought and a thought can be expressed in thousands of ways. A tree can talk. Maybe it can tell you how it feels to have snowflakes falling on its branches. And maybe a tree only talks in phrases.

Like a treasure hunt

A good poem will lead you to a discovery of the essence of itself. It will take you on a treasure hunt leading you clue by clue till you're just within reach of the treasure. And that's the fun of it — discovering for yourself just where the treasure lies and what it is. You can do that both by reading and writing poetry.

A poem can stand perfectly still; it can be frozen. On the other hand, some poems move very fast. They whirl by before you even have a chance to touch them. You can understand either kind of poem by stretching above it. You can pretend you're practicing for a broad-jump contest — begin reading the poem, start running with it, gain momentum as you collect each new word and meaning, then suddenly you're soaring in the air. Woosh! You've landed. It doesn't matter how close to the marker you landed — just that you felt a little of the poem's breeze as you were flying.

Everything around us and inside us can be poetry. All we have to do is realize that. Take the time to really look at something, feel it, think about it. Press our fingers on it for just a second, ask it a question and learn what it has to tell us. Discover how the rain feels about falling down.

Poetry can be that fountain pen on your desk as well as the sound of a wave softly breaking on the shore. It can be water boiling in a pot of vegetables. It can be a flower growing.

Did you notice a poem today?

When 'father power' sets right example

Father Power by Henry Biller, Ph.D., & Dennis Meredith, New York: David McKay Company, \$9.95.

By Frederic Hunter

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

This book has many valuable things to say about how the presence (or absence) of a father, his love, and his conduct set an example for his children's future behavior.

With the social roles of men and women changing drastically, long-held views of masculine and feminine identity are being called into basic question today. And certainly there are many stereotypes about "fathering" that need to be challenged and reexamined — that it is unmanly, for example, to cuddle one's children.

Authors Biller and Meredith — the first a professor of psychology at the University of Rhode Island, the second a science writer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology — propound several basic ideas. The most important of these is their contention that, regardless of how mother-oriented our society may seem, father plays a crucial role in forming the adult his child will someday become, whether he is a good father or a neglectful one.

A father, the authors believe, should have two basic goals in fostering his child's emotional development: One is to give the child a feeling of competence, a feeling that he "has learned to use his abilities to

their fullest, to be proud of what he can do, and not to be crushed by what he cannot do."

According to the authors, a father's second goal should be to give his child a feeling of security.

From a basis of competence and security, the book contends, children can grow into a firm sense of their personal identities as men and women and will have respect for themselves and their abilities.

"Nurturance," the authors write, "has been an undervalued facet of masculinity in our society. Many men believe they may express nurturance toward their children only by protecting them from outside dangers or by economically providing for the family."

"Rather than seeing it as a weakness," they advise fathers, "you should adopt the attitude that you are showing nurturance-from-strength. You should realize that you are actually evidencing power and competence by showing your child how to throw a ball or by cuddling him — because you are fully capable of displaying your abilities to someone who needs to be exposed to them." A father's nurturance, the authors contend, importantly affects a child's development of positive sexual identity and moral judgment.

Mr. Hunter is the father of a young son.

Contradictions can be harmful

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Parent and child

"Now please don't contradict me!" a mother commanded her daughter, terminating an argument which was taking place in a department store. The daughter responded obediently but sullenly with silence.

The face of one passerby registered approval. Another winced. Could she be remembering the number of times she had been put down with similar words in her youth?

A third person within hearing range mused on the fact that many parents who forbid their children to contradict them freely contradict their children, particularly when the children are expressing their own feelings about things. Does this exchange sound familiar?

Child: "This sweater scratches. It's hot."

Parent: "That's not a scratchy sweater. It's a very cold day, and you should be thankful you have that lovely, warm sweater to wear."

Or:
Child: "I'm hungry."
Parent: "You're not hungry. We just ate lunch a little while ago."

Or:
Child: "I'm scared I flunked that test today."
Parent: "You probably did much better than you think. You worry too much."

What he may say

What prompts such commonplace parental contradictions? Perhaps parents believe they know better, or they want to forestall an anticipated request, or they mean to be encouraging.

But what do such contradictions say to a child? The child with any degree of self-assurance believes the parent was not listening or did not understand, so he presses his point: "It does too scratch. I'll

have to take it off," or "I am too hungry. Lunch was a long time ago," or "That test was unfair, and I hate that teacher!"

But the hesitant, unsure child may say to himself, "Not scratchy? What's the matter with me?" Or, "We ate lunch a little while ago? I must be stupid!" Or, "Maybe I do worry too much. . . . I don't want people to think I'm a worrier." Craving his parents' approval, this child may seek to conceal his true feelings the next time.

Buried feelings, swept-under-the-rug feelings, not-admitted-to feelings are apt to promote confusion, doubt, and resentment.

What responses tell

Instead of contradicting a child's feelings, a parent can respond with a noncommittal "Ummmm," or a question which invites the child to describe his feelings more precisely. For example:

"Did that sweater feel scratchy last time you wore it, too?"

"Is it the kind of hunger you can live with, or is it emergency hunger?"

"Were the test questions tricky, or were they just the things you hadn't studied?"

Such responses tell children, "I heard what you were saying. I'm still listening to you. The communications channels are still open." They also tell children, "Your feelings are valid. They're feelings you can trust. Keep in touch with your own feelings."

Furthermore, if you're not constantly contradicting your child's feelings, an occasional dissent when you feel really strongly about something will have a much greater impact.

A Wednesday column



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Famous Bills

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1. The founder of Pennsylvania.
2. England's greatest writer of plays.
3. American newspaper editor and owner.
4. Founder of the Salvation Army.
5. The Swiss patriot who shot an apple from his son's head.

Answers

1. William Penn
2. William Shakespeare
3. William Randolph Hearst
4. William Booth
5. William Tell

Can you find and circle the hidden baseball teams?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

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Viewing things

Of unions and theater

By John Beaufort

This season's welcome visits to the United States by British expeditionary acting forces illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of such transatlantic ventures under prevailing restrictions. Considering the economic plight of American actors, the restrictions are no doubt unavoidable. Yet their effect on the original integrity of a production is of more than academic interest to the ticket buyer.

For a vivid illustration of what can happen to a theatrical import, take the case of "Scapino." (The romping British-originated salute to a French classic commences a Los Angeles engagement in April after a sequence of New York successes.)

Few remain

Directed by Frank Dunlop, "Scapino" and its Young Vic cast bounded onto the Leperco Space of the Brooklyn Academy of Music a little over a year ago. In May, 1974, it opened at the Circle in the Square's posh Broadway basement playhouse and helped rescue that nonprofit theater from a desperate financial crisis. Last September, "Scapino" began a commercial Broadway engagement that lasted for nearly six months. Under Actors' Equity Association regulations, however, the imitable Jim Dale (Scapino) and two important supporting players, Ian Trigger and Gavin Reed, were all that remained of the cast that first appeared in Brooklyn.

Equity's protective restrictions are understandable enough in a profession where eight percent unemployment would be regarded as boom times. But the homogeneity of an institutional troupe inevitably is altered by changes of cast.

The season's most striking instance of cast revision occurred with the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Sherlock Holmes." In the case of this superb revival of the William Gillette-Arthur Conan Doyle melodrama, John Wood (Holmes) remains the sole survivor of the company which received critical acclaim when it opened at the Broadhurst Theater last November. However, well the essentials of Director Dunlop's brilliantly styled production have been preserved, this is not the cast that won opening-night bravos. Clive Revill (succeeding Philip Locke as Professor Moriarty) and the other well-qualified replacements all meet Equity's requirements. But so far, the recast production has not been generally reviewed.

For Actors' Equity Association members, this season's British invasion has had its alarming aspects. Equity News, the union newspaper, recently carried an article designed "to put the apparent tidal wave in perspective." The article reminded members of the strict rules under which alien actors are permitted to appear on U.S. stages. Broadly speaking, the rules limit in one way or another the conditions and length of such employment.

Stars immune

The only players immune from any restrictions are international stars, since their presence bestows status, sells tickets, and therefore helps employment. This season's impressive roster would include Deborah Kerr ("Seascape"), Maggie Smith and John Standing ("Private Lives"), Rex Harrison ("In Praise of Love"), Anthony Hopkins and Peter Firth ("Equus"), and Ingrid Bergman ("The Constant Wife").

Repertory companies from overseas enjoy a special status. They may play up to 20 weeks in any one city. The R.S.C., the National Theater of Great Britain, and the Young Vic fall under these regulations.

When it comes to union rules, U.S. and British Equity associations operate similarly. The most dramatic difference is in salaries. American actors on tour receive a minimum of \$347.50 a week (and so do their visiting British counterparts). An American Equity official estimates minimum salaries in Britain at the equivalent of \$75 weekly.

Performance quality is clearly and to some extent a subjective matter. American plays have been ruined in London by all-British casts and vice versa. On the other hand, the Old Vic's revival of "The Front Page" achieved an amazing authenticity. On Broadway, the largely American-cast "Absurd Person Singular" captures a flavor which brilliantly serves Alan Ayckbourn's comic view of English suburban types.

The possible disadvantages mentioned earlier in these paragraphs don't detract in the least from the desirability or importance of cultural exchanges. Who wouldn't prefer an arts-united to an arms-divided world? At least we would never have to contemplate anything so preposterous or superfluous as Strategic Arts Limitation Talks!

An occasional column

Handwritten signature: John Beaufort



Dr. Jane Goodall and son observe hyenas in East Africa



ABC-TV Flint, 11-month-old chimp, reaches toward Dr. Goodall at Tanzania's Gombe Stream Reserve

By Hugo van Lawick ©National Geographic Society

Dr. Jane Goodall, extraordinary wildlife lover and researcher, talks about her life and work with an interviewer, below, and a critic previews her new TV special, right.

Wildlife's gentle intruder

By Robin Wright

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass. "Uuuurrrrr-RRRRR, uuuurrrrr-RRRRR." The sounds of a chimpanzee bellowed through the auditorium. A startled audience peered around to locate the unexpected intruder. "OK, where's the chimp?" an anonymous voice asked.

Then slowly laughter broke out, as the audience realized the quite authentic sound was coming from the handsome lecturer on stage, Dr. Jane Goodall. And the call was part of her slide show-lecture on her East African research center and the chimps she studies there.

Throughout 15 years of observing animals in their natural habitat the noted British ethologist has popularized her technical research in talks, books, and on television. As a result, the public's interest in animal behavior has increased.

"If people can understand the human involvement and benefit, or identify with more than the scientific side of our work then it is difficult not to want to know more," she said in a recent interview.

Work impresses veteran

Without a college degree or any practical experience, Jane Goodall set out for Kenya in 1967, at the age of 18, where she talked noted archaeologist-paleontologist Louis Leakey into a job as his secretary and assistant. Quickly impressed, he found funds in 1969 for her to set up camp on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in western Tanzania to study chimp and baboon behavior.

The picture this "gentle intruder" and her student associates later compiled from their findings is radically different from that supposed before her study began. She has proven that chimps are highly intelligent, intensely social creatures, capable of close and enduring attachments. She also has shown they have an intricate system of communication through gesture, posture, facial expression, and sounds.

The soft-spoken scientist is candid about the origin of her own interest: "When I was just over one-year-old my

mother gave me a toy chimpanzee, a large hairy model celebrating the birth of the first chimpanzee ever born in the London Zoo," she recalled, smiling at the memory. "When I was eight I decided I would go to Africa and live with wild animals when I grew up."

Strong appeal to audience

Her love of animals and curiosity about their behavior has such strong appeal that members of her audiences often ask about joining the small team of students and scientists at her research center.

In touching tales about Goblin, Flo, David Graybeard, McGregor, Flan, Worzel, Flint, and Fifi—all members of the chimp families in the 30-square-miles of valleys and treeless ridges at her Gombe Stream Research Center—Dr. Goodall relays information which indicates that man and chimp "share a common ancestor." Among her findings:

- Chimps fashion and use crude implements. In probably the most important of her discoveries, Dr. Goodall found that the chimps in Gombe devise simple tools from twigs to fish termites out of earthen nests and make leaves into drinking "sponges" and napkins for sticky fingers. Before her work at Gombe, scientists thought only man could modify objects for use as tools.

- Chimps have close family ties and show as much variety in personality as man himself. She points to the story of a young male chimp that rejoined its family after leaving for a whole day. "His small sister put her arms around his neck, and he went up to kiss his mother—a small peck on her face," Dr. Goodall recalled.

- Some chimps eat small animals as well as vegetation, usually alternating each bit with mouthfuls of leafy salad. Previously scientists believed chimps dined only on plants and insects.

- There is no father role in the chimp family structure; the mother is the binding force. Since a female mates with several males and the father is not

identifiable, males are not part of any specific family. They play only a protective role. Mothers stay close to their offspring, nursing them for at least three years and providing reassurance for as long as 25 years.

- Chimps perform rituals, such as rain dances. "Stimulated by pelting rain, a group of male chimps repeatedly charged down a grassy slope, calling loudly, slapping the ground, and swatting trees," Dr. Goodall said in describing one such performance.

- Chimps have their own "language" which directs or calls for certain responses. So far Dr. Goodall has identified more than 20 distinct sounds made in different situations.

Scientists expressed doubts

When Dr. Goodall first began her research, scientists expressed doubts about her credentials and her project. But her well-documented findings and a doctorate from Cambridge University, picked up along the way—an unusual accomplishment since she has no BA—have put her in the ranks of the world's most acclaimed ethologists.

She currently holds two university professorships, one at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., and the other at the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

Of the early days she recalls, "The Tanzanian government originally refused to allow a single woman to set out alone on such a study. But I talked Mother into joining me for the first few months, despite her doubts about the effort."

Results came slowly

The locals suspected her motives, treated her skeptically, and accused her of being a spy. But her interest in working with the people in the area quickly closed the gap and eliminated their doubts. Many now are involved with her in her studies.

Results came "oh so slowly," she remembers, complicating the project's funding. In the first two years only a scattering of close observations was

made; it was four years before abundant sightings were possible.

Many nights she spent alone, with a blanket and a flashlight, perched on a steep slope with "only a small tree to keep me from slithering into the ravine below," she recalls, in order to catch glimpses of the chimps.

Patience won out, and now the chimp "family" lets her join them, viewing her, she believes, as "a strange pale-face primate," harmless, and a sure source of free bananas. Several chimps now offer greetings and occasionally will touch her gently or hold her hand.

Even her own family has been incorporated into her research. Her former husband, Hugo van Lawick, a German photographer from whom she was recently divorced, continues to do the filming for their television series on wild animals. And son, Grub, is her constant companion, as well as a friend to many of the chimps and baboons his mother observes.

Devotion pays off

Her devotion to the study of animal behavior has paid off, she feels. The research has brought science a long way, she says, "toward showing how the understanding of chimp behavior today might shed light on the behavior of our Stone-Age ancestors."

But the scientific findings are not the only rewarding part of her work. In her early contact with David Graybeard, a chimp to whom she dedicated her first book, Dr. Goodall recalled a moving incident when he held her hand. At the end of "In the Shadow of Man," she reflects:

"At that moment there was no need of any scientific knowledge to understand his communication and reassurance. The soft pressure of his fingers spoke to me not through my intellect but through a more primitive emotional channel: the barrier of untold centuries which has grown up during the separate evolution of man and chimpanzee was, for those few seconds, broken down. It was a reward far beyond my greatest hopes."

TV rarity to focus on hyenas

By Arthur Unger

Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American television viewers should be prepared for a rarity next week—a wildlife show without snorting charges, battles to the death, or hairbreadth escapes. Instead there are hysterically giggling hyenas lurching out of the mud, marking their territorial boundaries, competing for food, nursing their young, snarling at one another.

There also are Dr. Jane Goodall and her family—watching and photographing. And through it all is the wonderful feeling that, at the very least, she cares. For Jane Goodall, animal behavior and human sympathy go hand-in-hand.

In the latest of her television specials, she turns her silently supportive attention from chimps, baboons, and wild dogs to one of the most misunderstood creatures of all, the hyena ("Jane Goodall and the World of Animal Behavior—the Hyena Story," Wednesday, March 12, 8:30-9:30 p.m., ABC, check local listings).

Studied in its habitat

In association with her former husband, photographer Hugo van Lawick (whom she first met when he was assigned by the National Geographic to record her work), Dr. Goodall has studied the hyena in its protected habitat—East Africa's Ngorongoro Crater. Throughout the hour, focus is on the Lakeside clan, its mating, hunting, and feeding habits.

Matriarchal leader of this clan, Mizzi, (Is that Dr. Goodall's whimsical hyena equivalent of Ms. do you think?), mothers her two cubs, trying desperately to make certain that the weaker of the twins gets enough to eat in a rather poignant example of maternal instinct at work in the wilds.

Then, Shadow, a maverick loner, attempts to join the Mizzi menage, but is continually rejected by the clan.

Hal Holbrook superbly narrates, as Dr. Goodall, Mr. van Lawick, and their young son, Grub (the name means "bush baby" in Swahili), track Shadow in his lonely search for acceptance. It is a sad saga of clanish rejection until this outcast hyena finally is allowed to lie down beside Mizzi and her family. At this point, Dr. Goodall practically sighs with relief for the termination of Shadow's ordeal.

Twinges of understanding

To this viewer "The Hyena Story" seemed less successful than previous "World of Animal Behavior" programs. Dr. Goodall has always concentrated on the way creatures really live, as revealed in their hour-by-hour existence. Thus, by the very nature of her goals, the specials tend to be a bit weak in entertainment value. But usually there is ample compensation in the twinges of understanding, even revelations, which are forthcoming.

If the creatures she chooses to study turn out to be less than fascinating, less than majestic, less than cute—as is the case with the hyenas—then it follows that the special itself also may be less than powerful. In this case, not very much happens, beyond reversal of many of the hyena stereotypes—for example, they are shown to be skilled hunters rather than cowardly scavengers.

But they also are physically ugly creatures who unfortunately do "laugh like hyenas," and lead a dull life, mostly sleeping in the mud by day. Thus, "The Hyena Story" may be too dull for some viewers.

Canadians eye U.S. tankers

Opposition voiced to Maine traffic

By Don Sellar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa—Supertanker traffic is a sticking point of growing concern in U.S.-Canada relations.

- On the east coast, Canada's Transport Minister has voiced strong opposition to a proposed deepwater port off Maine, which could threaten Canadian shores with supertanker spills.

- On the west coast, Canada has relaxed earlier demands that the U.S. stop supertanker traffic altogether and is discussing with the United States routes which would minimize dangers.

- Along the Arctic coast, where supertankers do not yet operate, Canada maintains it has full control over all shipping. The U.S. disputes the claim and is proceeding with development of a fleet of ice-breaking

tankers that could be used there in the late 1980s.

Though the Maine port issue has added fuel to the controversy, Canadian concern is not new. Three years ago Canadians were warned there was a 50 percent risk that once every 20 years a supertanker oil spill would blacken west coast beaches, causing possible long-term environmental damage and a costly cleanup.

A Canadian study at that time recommended: "Just as no single fire station is equipped to handle a three-alarm fire, neither Canada nor the U.S.A. could be individually prepared to clean up a major spill. . . . Every consideration should be given to joint Canada-U.S.A. preparations."

Proposed routes studied

Last year, the two countries managed to reach agreement on an oil-spill contingency plan which applies to the waters they share on both sides of the continent. But agreement on a mopping-up effort is only one step

toward establishing operational guidelines which would protect coastal waters and beaches from fleets of giant oil-carrying ships.

On the west coast, the two sides are now looking at proposed offshore routes for Alaskan oil, and they are talking about ways to avoid the treacherous Strait of Juan de Fuca by routing terminals elsewhere and carrying oil by pipeline to Cherry Point refineries. There appears to be satisfaction with progress thus far.

On the east coast, however, the mood of Canadian-U.S. cooperation is much less optimistic. Canada recently issued a statement reiterating its opposition to supertanker traffic to the Maine deepwater port proposed by the Pittston Company.

The Canadian officials feel the supertankers pose an unacceptable environmental risk in the narrow Canadian waters of Head Harbor Passage.

Authorities in Maine recently ap-

proved plans for the port itself, but ruled that operators would have to get permission from Canada for tankers to move through Canadian waters to the port.

Water closure looms

Canadian Transport Minister Jean Marchand already had disclosed Canada might close New Brunswick coastal waters to supertankers heading toward the Maine port.

In fact, a Cabinet order permitting such an action had already been drafted and needs only to be signed for the closure to take effect.

Less concrete than the east and west coast situations is the Arctic one. Canada's claim to sovereignty there is not likely to be modified. The Pierre Elliott Trudeau government has legislation in place which, it contends, gives Canada full control over all shipping in Arctic waters and the right to prohibit the free passage of vessels in the area.

The U.S. has refused to accept the

validity of that legislation, but the absence of supertankers in the Northwest Passage has so far made the dispute hypothetical.

Meanwhile, the U.S. has unveiled plans to build the world's most powerful ice-breakers and 62 new Arctic ice-breaking oil tankers, likely nuclear-powered.

This fleet of supertankers, beginning in 1989, would move 2 million barrels of oil daily from Alaska via the Northwest Passage to the U.S. East Coast.

So far the Canadian Government has not made any representations to the U.S. concerning the Arctic situation, apparently because less urgency is attached to it.

External Affairs Minister Allan Rock has said publicly that the new U.S. ice-breakers would be used primarily in Antarctic waters, but his critics in Parliament remain unconvinced that no threat to Canada's Arctic sovereignty exists.

family/children

DISCOVERING POETRY
By Beverly L. Dygert

did you notice
the crocuses
sprouting up
green and breathlessly
expectant
green
(and maybe
just a little
tentative)
in the court
yard by the
backdoor?

did you notice
a poem
today?



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

... sprouting up green and breathlessly

Poetry—"the freedom to see and feel"

You don't have to be grown up to like poetry, or even to write it. Using words to paint pictures and to express feelings is something everybody can do. Here Beverly Dygert, poet and writer, discovers something she never knew before—that poetry is "the freedom to learn about ourselves and our world." Has your family read poetry together, aloud, recently? You might try it.

I have recently made a marvelous discovery, about poetry. Poetry is more than lines that rhyme or words on a piece of paper. Poetry is life. It is you. It is me. It is a leaf floating on water; it is sunshine sparkling on a railroad tie. Poetry is a dog crossing the street. It is freedom. But it is not necessarily the freedom from responsibility or worry or even the freedom of being able to walk outdoors. Poetry is really the freedom to see and feel. It is the freedom to learn—about ourselves and our world.

How can a tree be poetry? It does nothing but stand—partly in the ground and partly above. How can a car be poetry? All it does is make noise and hurtle through the air. Yet, when looked at with eyes that are

curious or slightly imaginative, these things can be poetry. They can tell a story; they can sing a song.

Look at your finger. Think about it. Think about all the things your finger can do. Poetry is nothing more than stopping to think about things, discovering just exactly what the true nature of something really is. Poetry discovers answers. It also asks questions. What does your finger do? How? And why?

Poetry is stretched seconds and skipped thoughts. It is time taken to consider something or someone. It is time taken to catch something. A poem has its finger on some small spot and holds it there. You can understand a poem by putting your mind's finger on that spot, then letting the rest of your mind soar away. Let it fly like a swallow exercising its wings or a crow circling above a cornfield. See what you can see from up there. See what you will learn. Then let your mind flutter back and remove its finger from the spot.

Branches of thought

It's fun, isn't it? You can read a poem and raise yourself above it a little or a lot. You can discover what a poem is saying (or what it's not) and you can make other discoveries that may be little branches of thought or ideas that are in complete contrast with what the poem is about. There's no limit. It goes back to freedom and learning from a spot.

A poem can be part of something—a part of an experience, such as sound or color. The texture of fish scales, the hoof of a horse can be poetry. A poem is your awareness of a discovery, and the discovery can be about something very small or very large.

Writing poetry can be fun too. You have to take the time to understand an experience and catch the full feeling of it. Then you just write about that feeling. The words don't have to

rhyme. Your sentences can be long or short. In fact, you don't have to use sentences at all. A poem can be a thought and a thought can be expressed in thousands of ways. A tree can talk. Maybe it can tell you how it feels to have snowflakes falling on its branches. And maybe a tree only talks in phrases.

Like a treasure hunt

A good poem will lead you to a discovery of the essence of itself. It will take you on a treasure hunt, leading you clue by clue till you're just within reach of the treasure. And that's the fun of it—discovering for yourself just where the treasure lies and what it is. You can do that both by reading and writing poetry.

A poem can stand perfectly still; it can be frozen. On the other hand, some poems move very fast. They whirl by before you even have a chance to touch them. You can understand either kind of poem by stretching above it. You can pretend you're practicing for a broad-jump contest—begin reading the poem, start running with it, gain momentum as you collect each new word and meaning, then suddenly you're soaring in the air. Woosh! You've landed. It doesn't matter how close to the marker you landed—just that you felt a little of the poem's breeze as you were flying.

Everything around us and inside us can be poetry. All we have to do is realize that. Take the time to really look at something, feel it, think about it. Press our fingers on it for just a second, ask it a question and learn what it has to tell us. Discover how the rain feels about falling down.

Poetry can be that fountain pen on your desk as well as the sound of a wave softly breaking on the shore. It can be water boiling in a pot of vegetables. It can be a flower growing.

Did you notice a poem today?

When 'father power' sets right example

Father Power by Henry Miller, Ph.D., & Dennis Meredith. New York: David McKay Company. \$9.95.

By Frederic Hunter
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

This book has many valuable things to say about how the presence (or absence) of a father, his love, and his conduct set an example for his children's future behavior.

With the social roles of men and women changing drastically, long-held views of masculine and feminine identity are being called into basic question today. And certainly there are many stereotypes about "fathering" that need to be challenged and reexamined—that it is unmanly, for example, to cuddle one's children.

Authors Miller and Meredith—the first a professor of psychology at the University of Rhode Island, the second a science writer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology—propound several basic ideas. The most important of these is their contention that, regardless of how mother-oriented our society may seem, father plays a crucial role in forming the adult his child will someday become, whether he is a good father or a neglectful one.

A father, the authors believe, should have two basic goals in fostering his child's emotional development: One is to give the child a feeling of competence, a feeling that he "has learned to use his abilities to

their fullest, to be proud of what he can do, and not to be crushed by what he cannot do."

According to the authors, a father's second goal should be to give his child a feeling of security.

From a basis of competence and security, the book contends, children can grow into a firm sense of their personal identities as men and women and will have respect for themselves and their abilities.

"Nurturance," the authors write, "has been an undervalued facet of masculinity in our society. Many men believe they may express nurturance toward their children only by protecting them from outside dangers or by economically providing for the family."

"Rather than seeing it as a weakness," they advise fathers, "you should adopt the attitude that you are showing nurturance from strength. You should realize that you are actually evidencing power and competence by showing your child how to throw a ball or by cuddling him—because you are fully capable of displaying your abilities to someone who needs to be exposed to them." A father's nurturance, the authors contend, importantly affects a child's development of positive sexual identity and moral judgment.

Mr. Hunter is the father of a young son.

Contradictions can be harmful

By Eloise Taylor Lee

Parent and child

"Now please don't contradict me!" a mother commanded her daughter, terminating an argument which was taking place in a department store. The daughter responded obediently but sullenly with silence.

The face of one passerby registered approval. Another winced. Could she be remembering the number of times she had been put down with similar words in her youth?

A third person within hearing range mused on the fact that many parents who forbid their children to contradict them freely contradict their children, particularly when the children are expressing their own feelings about things. Does this exchange sound familiar?

Child: "This sweater scratches. It's hot."

Parent: "That's not a scratchy sweater. It's a very cold day, and you should be thankful you have that lovely, warm sweater to wear."

Or:
Child: "I'm hungry."
Parent: "You're not hungry. We just ate lunch a little while ago."

Or:
Child: "I'm scared I flunked that test today."
Parent: "You probably did much better than you think. You worry too much."

What he may say

What prompts such commonplace parental contradictions? Perhaps parents believe they know better, or they want to forestall an anticipated request, or they mean to be encouraging.

But what do such contradictions say to a child?

The child with any degree of self-assurance believes the parent was not listening or did not understand, so he presses his point: "It does too scratch. I'll

have to take it off," or "I am too hungry. Lunch was a long time ago," or "That test was unfair, and I hate that teacher!"

But the hesitant, unsure child may say to himself, "Not scratchy? What's the matter with me?" Or, "We ate lunch a little while ago? I must be stupid!" Or, "Maybe I do worry too much.... I don't want people to think I'm a worrier." Craving his parents' approval, this child may seek to conceal his true feelings the next time.

Buried feelings, swept-under-the-rug feelings, not-admitted-to feelings are apt to promote confusion, doubt, and resentment.

What responses tell

Instead of contradicting a child's feelings, a parent can respond with a noncommittal "Ummmm," or a question which invites the child to describe his feelings more precisely. For example:

"Did that sweater feel scratchy last time you wore it, too?"

"Is it the kind of hunger you can live with, or is it emergency hunger?"

"Were the test questions tricky, or were they just the things you hadn't studied?"

Such responses tell children, "I heard what you were saying. I'm still listening to you. The communications channels are still open." They also tell children, "Your feelings are valid. They're feelings you can trust. Keep in touch with your own feelings."

Furthermore, if you're not constantly contradicting your child's feelings, an occasional dissent when you feel really strongly about something will have a much greater impact.

A Wednesday column

Can you find and circle the hidden baseball teams?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

ASPSROLSKUWRASKENILB
NDUREREDSOXMULAFENRK
SKTENLOTTRAGETAPINASO
PRUGOLAYZSRGNARVKEY
HITIPOLKAMBASKTEBEDA
INRTAPUNTLLARDESAYWN
LONANGELSZZSSORTSAKEF
LUMTTANGERENDAPLNUKR
IKENTESTINGUGALOKTSA
ETRANISSARUMETUMEKAS
SENORTEPALKQRXESLUT
TKULNARSTARSSUPSSKKQ
AZURIEDALXEXLMPOTSEP
TELMASKAVRONIRATESRNL
RMREBAPTESMAKUNTUELA
ABSTNAIGKESRQNTIPWAM
NQNSWRNKTULASAMDEQT
OLBVAIREAINDIANSUREO
KUMBASNTRHUNTAFREBOL
CASTRALSUWNTAKUMPOLC

A's
Angels
Astros
Braves
Brewers
Cardinals
Cubs
Dodgers
Expos
Giants
Indians
Mets
Orioles
Padres
Phillies
Pirates
Rangers
Red Sox
Reds
Royals
Tigers
Twins
Yankees
White Sox

Veronica A. Ragatz Answer block appears among advertisements

arts

Viewing things

Of unions and theater

By John Beaufort

New York
This season's welcome visits to the United States by British expeditionary acting forces illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of such transatlantic ventures under prevailing restrictions. Considering the economic plight of American actors, the restrictions are no doubt unavoidable. Yet their effect on the original integrity of a production is of more than academic interest to the ticket buyer.

For a vivid illustration of what can happen to a theatrical import, take the case of "Scapino." (The romping British-originated salute to a French classic commences a Los Angeles engagement in April after a sequence of New York successes.)

Few remain

Directed by Frank Dunlop, "Scapino" and its Young Vic cast bounded onto the Leperoc Space of the Brooklyn Academy of Music a little over a year ago. In May, 1974, it opened at the Circle in the Square's posh Broadway basement playhouse and helped rescue that nonprofit theater from a desperate financial crisis. Last September, "Scapino" began a commercial Broadway engagement that lasted for nearly six months. Under Actors' Equity Association regulations, however, the inimitable Jim Dale (Scapino) and two important supporting players, Ian Trigger and Gavin Reed, were all that remained of the cast that first appeared in Brooklyn.

Equity's protective restrictions are understandable enough in a profession where eight percent unemployment would be regarded as boom times. But the homogeneity of an institutional troupe, inevitably is altered by changes of cast.

The season's most striking instance of cast revision occurred with the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Sherlock Holmes." In the case of this superb revival of the William Gillette-Arthur Conan Doyle melodrama, John Wood (Holmes) remains the sole survivor of the company which received critical acclaim when it opened at the Broadhurst Theater last November. However, well the essentials of Director Dunlop's brilliantly styled production have been preserved, this is not the cast that won opening-night bravos. Clive Revill (succeeding Philip Locke as Professor Moriarty) and the other well-qualified replacements all meet Equity's requirements. But so far, the recast production has not been generally reviewed.

For Actors' Equity Association members, this season's British invasion has had its alarming aspects. Equity News, the union newspaper, recently carried an article designed "to put the apparent tidal wave in perspective." The article reminded members of the strict rules under which alien actors are permitted to appear on U.S. stages. Broadly speaking, the rules limit in one way or another the conditions and length of such employment.

Stars immune

The only players immune from any restrictions are international stars, since their presence bestows status, sells tickets, and therefore helps employment. This season's impressive roster would include Deborah Kerr ("Seascape"), Maggie Smith and John Standing ("Private Lives"), Rex Harrison ("In Praise of Love"), Anthony Hopkins and Peter Firth ("Equus"), and Ingrid Bergman ("The Constant Wife").

Repertory companies from overseas enjoy a special status. They may play up to 20 weeks in any one city. The R.S.C., the National Theater of Great Britain, and the Young Vic fall under these regulations.

When it comes to union rules, U.S. and British Equity associations operate similarly. The most dramatic difference is in salaries. American actors on tour receive a minimum of \$347.50 a week (and so do their visiting British counterparts). An American Equity official estimates minimum salaries in Britain at the equivalent of \$75 weekly.

Performance quality is clearly and to some extent a subjective matter. American plays have been ruined in London by all-British casts and vice versa. On the other hand, the Old Vic's revival of "The Front Page" achieved an amazing authenticity. On Broadway, the largely American-cast "Absurd Person Singular" captures a flavor which brilliantly serves Alan Ayckbourn's comic view of English suburban types.

The possible disadvantages mentioned earlier in these paragraphs don't detract in the least from the desirability or importance of cultural exchanges. Who wouldn't prefer an arts-united to an arms-divided world? At least we would never have to contemplate anything so preposterous or superfluous as Strategic Arts Limitation Talks!

An occasional column

Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley

Vivisection Condemned
BY MANY OUTSTANDING PERSONS

Write for free literature
California Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection League
Chester Williams Building
Los Angeles, California 90013
Annual Dues \$1.00

Famous Bills

If your name is "William," you have one of the most popular names in the U.S. today. Who were these famous Bills who share this name?

1. The founder of Pennsylvania.
2. England's greatest writer of plays.
3. American newspaper editor and owner.
4. Founder of the Salvation Army.
5. The Swiss patriot who shot an apple from his son's head.

Answers

1. William Penn
2. William Shakespeare
3. William Randolph Hearst
4. William Booth
5. William Tell

Finishing Jane Austen

Sanditon, by Jane Austen and Another Lady. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$8.95.

By Robert Nye

Jane Austen was born 200 years ago this year. She died in July, 1817. In the first two months of that last year she wrote 11 chapters — about 26,000 words — of a novel which she called "Sanditon." Left unfinished at the time of her death, the fragment was bequeathed to her niece, and then found its way to King's College, Cambridge. An edition of the work as Jane Austen left it was published in 1925. Now, in honor of the bicentenary, an anonymous lady writer has finished it off.

The result is curiously plausible. Given Jane Austen's limited range and disregard of the greater political issues of her day, it has not proved too difficult to predict the rest of the novel's plot. The anonymous collaborator attempts no surprises. We have an Austenish heroine ready-made in the fragment as it stands, Charlotte Heywood, and as to situation, there are various clues identifying the fictitious bathing resort of Sanditon with the real one of Sidmouth.

Matter of tone

The greatest problem for anyone wanting to pick up and complete the novel where Jane Austen left it is plainly that of tone. How can anyone write quite like Jane Austen? That peculiar elegance, which barely disguises a mind as hard as a pair of nail-scissors and twice as sharp; that quiet but accurate delineation of sentiment which makes her so attentive to the minutiae of experience; how may these qualities be imitated by another, coming two centuries late?

Whoever the person is who has made the attempt published here, she knows her Jane Austen extremely well. She has noted, for example, that Jane Austen usually has remarkably little to tell us about what her characters wear. (If you doubt this, try and remember if you have any other visual impression of Mr. Bingley's appearance save the fact of his blue coat; — that single detail is the only

one we are given.) This habit of leaving out all unnecessary reference is the hallmark of her style, and it is a hallmark creditably copied in the additional chapters of the present text.

Jane Austen's irony is comparably transparent — there is a noticeable absence of metaphor in her prose, except when she chooses to be sarcastic. It would not be far off the truth to say that she only used metaphor for comic purposes, and then the comedy was usually attached to marriage, and the marriage had to do with money. . . . All these characteristics have been observed by the lady who has rounded off "Sanditon."

In the end, though, and beyond the pleasures of a literary game, we have to ask if there is any point or pleasure to reading either Jane Austen, or pseudo-Jane Austen, in 1975. I think both questions may be answered yes, for the one reason. Her world — the world of the six completed novels, and the unfinished "Sanditon" — is a world of farce and meaning and order, refreshingly unlike the world of gloom and violence in much modern fiction. Reading her is like wandering in a well-arranged and beautifully kept English country garden. The avenues of her irony seem endless, but they never lead us into mere malice.

Agreeable mystery

It is this quality which her anonymous 20th-century admirer has so excellently caught and kept up. Reading the version of "Sanditon" here offered is an elegant and heartening experience. And we close the book with an agreeable sense of mystery, for in solving one problem the collaborator, with a nice modesty, has left us with another: namely, who is she?

Obviously, a contemporary novelist of talent with a special affinity for late 18th-century England.

Obviously, also, a lady with a delicate wit — and one which Jane Austen herself would have appreciated — for the first and last sentences of the contribution to "Sanditon" contain or conceal the phrases "brisk style" and then finally "vulgar outrage." We can be sure that many Austen fanatics will find a use for both phrases, or something very like them, in discussing this book. As I hope I have shown, they will not really be justified in their protests.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

Fun and 'profit'

What makes them run?

The Zen of Running, by Fred Rohe. New York: Random House. \$7.95. Paperback, \$3.95.

By Peter Tonge

I've started running again. After a three-month capitulation to a full work schedule (and, I must confess, a degree of laziness, too), I slipped into a sweat suit the other evening and took to the byways of my community.

It was refreshing; it was also fun. There was a delightful feeling of freedom about it all.

What got me up from the comfort of my chair in front of the fire on a New England January evening was a new book on running, or jogging if you wish.

Fred Rohe, who has run along the beaches and over the rolling hills of southern California for the past five years, has written what he calls "The Zen of Running." He presents a refreshingly new approach to the activity.

There are the competitive runners (if young enough, with an Olympic

medal in mind) and the health faddists who make running a life-preserving exercise. Fred Rohe makes running a great experience. Run for fun, he says; run to know yourself.

Rohe sees running as an expression of grace; a type of dance; a way to overcome physical limitations. He sees it, too, as a great way to meditate, which reminds me of an interview I once had with a college student from St. Louis. The youngster was an athlete of some standing who ran effortlessly for miles every day. "I do my best thinking when running," he said.

A housewife who jogs a good deal solved a problem that was bothering her "while I was out running," she told me. Once, while writing a newspaper article, I had trouble composing an interesting lead. That evening, in the relaxation of the run, in the enjoyment and appreciation of all that I passed by, the ideas for the lead came quickly and effortlessly.

So I can appreciate much that is in this book. Particularly I enjoyed



By Gene Langley, staff artist

these lines: "There are no standards and no possible victories except the joy you are living while dancing your run. In any life joy is only known in this moment — now! So feel the flow of your dance and know you are not running for some future reward — the real reward is now! In the running, in the run — now."

Peter Tonge, a professional writer, is a sometime marathon runner on Boston's South Shore.

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Measuring lifeless rated nature tale?

By David Sterritt

ated films are so rare these that one wants to treasure any ones that come along. But treasure becomes difficult when the is as lifeless as *Brother of the Wolf*.

Completed in 1972, "Brother" led onto the scene recently ed with barrages of advertising promotion. In no time it soared

the top of the movie money-making lists. Families flocked to see it, and it was playing "limited engagements" only.

Book play-off

the trade this is known as a book play-off. You bring a picture with you, advertise it half to a, and whisk it out again before the picture at large has found out mediocre it is. This way you negative word-of-mouth, make a buck easily and efficiently, fairness to "Brother of the Wolf." Its intentions are mostly good. It is the story of four wolf pups, led from starvation by a wisened er, and raised to maturity under a. It ends with the familiar "Free" gambit, wherein the "parent" makes sure his es can chase, kill, and generally for themselves before he lets go off on their own.

a tried-and-true story. Too tried-true, but there's nothing wrong t. And it offers lots of opportu-ty for woody photography, wild-ness, and isn't-nature-nitty senti-

these elements play a part in her of the Wind," but none are ed very professionally. Little a builds from the situations, beauty breathes from the dully t (though potentially gorgeous) ty. The camera lingers mostly say animal shots and occasional sequences (edited tastefully). is the way a couple of worth- messages come through — we d to defest the vicious hunters not wolves from airplanes, and like the noisy, destructive snow- s that invades the silence of the fan Rockies. On the other hand, utarians might wince at the f the traps used by the hero to skins (though it is implied that es his hunting and trapping y for his own survival).

human

Robinson, a veteran animal r and outdoor filmmaker, put her of the Wind" together — ing, coproducing, and playing le human character. A low-t job, "Brother" was filmed it soundtrack, so we hear the soliloquies as read by actor Ames (remember "Life With r" on TV?).

It moves very slowly — too even for wolf fans, I suspect. y, wolf lovers have seen better ly items than this one before, on the quick-playoff circuit. her of the Wind" means well but pishes little.

Book briefings

Lost Treasure of the West, by Brad Williams and Choral Pepper. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. \$7.95.

Ever had an urge to search for lost treasure?

If so, this book should at least partially satisfy you. The authors have collected a colorful array of "myth-tales" (and sometimes slightly moth-eaten) tales of buried gold, Spanish jewels, and, as often as not, intrigue and foul play.

The setting is the Old West — outlaws, Indians, grizzled prospectors, and conquistadores. There's even a Manila galleon which periodically emerges from the shifting sand dunes along Oregon's coast, only soon to vanish again, taking its treasure chests and bullion with it.

While the authors' stated purpose — of giving the reader the how, when, and where, so that he can trek off and recover some of the loot for himself — is extremely dubious (and chapter ending references to it often come across corn), the book is nonetheless fast-moving and certainly diverting.

— Keith Henderson

Travel

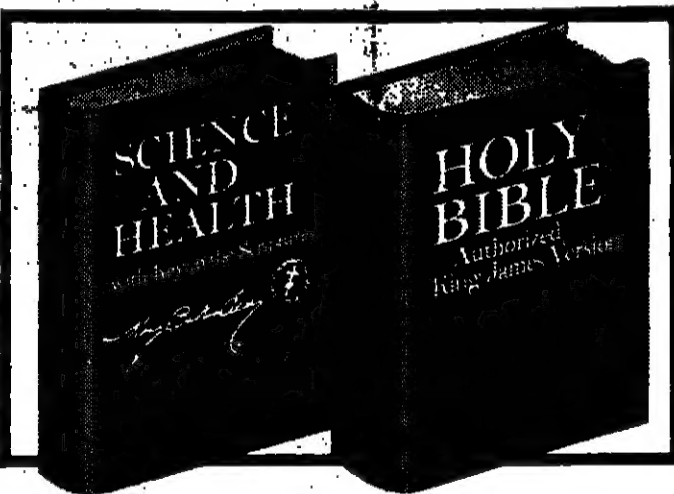
The American Biking Atlas and Touring Guide, by Sue Brower. Illustrated by Robert Smith. New York: Workman. Paper, \$5.95.

Bicentennial promoters are urging Americans to take the occasion to see their country by bicycle. This large-page soft-cover volume is the instant way for a cyclist to re-cognize from afar, to see what to expect not only at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts but on suggested tours in all 50 states and Canada.

It covers basic biking information plus details on each area including the difficulty of trips, availability of repairs, points of scenic or historic interest, and what to do if it snows in the Rockies.

No one has to wait for the Bicentennial, of course, or to cross the country. Most cyclists will find a tour here that starts close to home. For those who don't, or who would like to increase local possibilities, the Interior Department's bureau of outdoor recreation has published helpful documents on making use of disused or underused rights-of-way such as abandoned railroads, levees, etc. (Report 25 of "Outdoor Recreation Action," 55 cents, and "Establishing Trails, on Rights-of-Way," including a state by state list of railroad abandonments, \$1, both available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402).

— Roderick Nordell



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Concern for integrity

By nature the sculptor Emilio Greco is a poet. His birthplace, Catania, lies in the south-eastern part of Sicily, where legend says the inhabitants are the direct descendants of the antique Greeks. In spite of the centuries of civilization and the differences of philosophy and technique, Greco possesses the same exquisite Greek sense of the natural, graceful, and instinctive.

Usually, in his sculpture, he chooses woman out of all the wonderful forms of creation. She becomes the elected one, the confidante of his reverie. With her, in regard to her, he dreams, his sensibility characterized by a fervent and open devotion. Responding to the artist's vision, she forms herself according to his most subtle thoughts.

At times Greco entrusts his concept to the face alone, as in the portrait "Nadine." Then, with an extremely discreet hand, he captures the instant when her expression changes — his own profound response revealed in a manner neither ironical nor overly sentimental.

"Nadine's" sinuous profile is elegant but touching. Perhaps her inquietude reflects that of other forms of nature: the trees, the clouds, the light.

With an inborn eloquence and nobleness of language, unusual in contemporary art, Greco combines mental abstraction and actuality, but they are exalted by an Italian humanistic appreciation of the worth of the individual.

Greco investigated with loving kindness "Nadine's" head in the moment he particularly desired to catch; however, he did not forget her original aspect. The engrossed face is counterbalanced by an intricate individualistic crown-shaped hairdress.

When we visited Emilio Greco's studio near Rome we were impressed by the pervading gentle atmosphere full of deep respect for both man and art.

"Sculpture" has resumed its place of supreme importance, a living symbol for living people, Greco explained in his warm voice. He believes existence is not all anguish and turmoil; every-



"Nadine" 1967: Bronze sculpture by Emilio Greco

one needs time for contemplation and a concern for integrity; the present is not an isolated period in eternity; rather, an outgrowth from the past and a basis for the future. His synthesis of the cultures of yesterday and today has been embraced by his sure fund of artistic knowledge. Fine works of art are timeless. "Nadine" will never grow old because the one thing that strikes her is the feeling, and that remains always the same. Greco's sculpture is genuinely of the heart.

Anna and Giorgio Bacchi

On being one's own friend

Why the endless frenzy and bustle? Is it real interest in things outside of yourself, or is it a frightened attempt to escape from what- ever is — or is not — inside of yourself?

If you were going to visit yourself tonight, would you look forward to it? Would you think, "Here is a friend who understands me and cares about me. I can be myself with this person. If I feel worried about something, I can say so and my friend will understand. If I'm happy about something, I know my friend will enjoy it with me. We share ideas with each other, from the most mundane to the most sublime. Or we can enjoy just being with each other, absorbed in individual activities and interests. Or we can discover things about ourselves that we didn't know were there. And we can learn from each other by developing insights we have gained from others."

"Yourself" is not just the facts you know or don't know. It's also the understanding you have about humanity — human emotions, desires,

aims, and aspirations. It's the things that give you pure delight — some chords in a Schubert Impromptu where the music changes from a minor to a major key; the colors of nature used in man-made objects, terra cottas, greens, blues, yellows, and shades of rust; the trees along Commonwealth Avenue and the wet leaves on the pavement reflecting the street lights; certain passages from the journal of a favorite writer. What are the questions that intrigue you? Searching out answers for yourself and developing your thought on the larger questions can be very satisfying and absorbing. You emerge with a greater clarity and an overflow that naturally spills

over to others. Their responses and ideas can, in turn, give you new insights and perhaps lead to further areas of inquiry and discovery.

Along with the delights and discoveries comes the willingness to work hard in certain directions to master areas of activity and understanding. But the work is invigorating because it's in areas that are intriguing. And the mastery provides a sense of authority. With authority comes the boldness to venture into still other untried and unfamiliar areas. The possibility of defeat does not then mean failure but more learning.

There is more here than meets the eye. If you would not look forward to visiting yourself, what kind of person would you like to be with instead? It's not a question of manufacturing, but of discovering and developing, of listening for the voice that is already there. And this activity is not busyness to escape life — it is living.

Frances Curo

Under my hat

I am sometimes driven to remember, as I walk the crowded London streets, that I belong to a vanishing race; for I am one of the very few Londoners left who wear a hat. Time was when a gentleman would have had his head very much in the clouds before he would appear in the street without a hat; and it was, you recall, one of the things about Hamlet that so disconcerted Ophelia — that he appeared before her "no hat upon his head." But now the hatted men — or the Hattites as I like to call them, for the name, perhaps because it carries a faint echo of the Hittites of Hattusas, has some suggestion of vanished glory — the Hattites are rarely to be found in London's world.

The police and firemen wear their helmets, the commissioners sport a peaked cap, and when the rain comes down gentlemen may be seen wearing newspapers on their heads, but the man in the street has flung his hat over the windmill, and never picked it up. He no longer looks to a high hat to command respect, but is content to rely, like the character in Kubla Khan, on "his flashing eyes, his floating hair."

The soft hats are hard to find; the topper is almost as extinct as the tricorn; the bowler has long since sunk in the seething tide of humanity on which the bowler at rare intervals may be seen floating as a solitary dark bubble. It is a state of affairs that I regret; for the hat, to my mind, is not only a dignified coping, but proves man with a useful and most efficient outlet for his emotions. Sweeping it off to a lady, he can suggest a profound respect that otherwise would need to be conveyed in a difficult, and perhaps embarrassing peroration; waving

it in the air he can vent enthusiasm with better grace, and less disturbance, than by the vulgar shout; pulling it over his brows, in the manner of Macduff, he can signify feelings too deep for words; and when he has no words left to bolster his opinion, he can indulge in that really satisfying threat, and declare that if he is wrong, he will eat his hat!

I should perhaps explain that these reflections were aroused in me when, a day or two ago, my hat betrayed me. The very appendage that normally confers upon me a certain distinction held me up to ridicule. For it went with the wind, and I had to chase it. Poised on its brim, it eluded the kindly hands of passersby, swerving as nimbly as a crack three-quarter; while I pursued it, panting, disheveled, and forever clutching an inviolable shade. As a spectacle I was as good as Gipsy, and if the dogs didn't bark, nor the children scream, there certainly went a murmur along the pavement when, after a final tremendous spurt, I brought the quarry down.

It was something more than a murmur; for as I brushed my hat, and pushed out the dents, I heard someone humming softly a famous old cockney song, the words of which ran instantly through my mind:

"Where did you get that hat?
Where did you get that tile?
Isn't it a nobby one, and just the proper style?
I should like to have one just the same as that!
Where'er I go they shout, 'Hello!
Where did you get that hat?'"

The Monitor's daily religious article

Can we love our enemies?

Like many other people I know, I used to have a lot of enemies. That is, if you classify people you can't get along with as enemies. For example, back during World War II when I was stationed in France, my immediate superior resented me, and I fell heir to all sorts of unpopular assignments. Later, when I became a civilian and got a job, one of my fellow workers disliked me and made my time at work most unpleasant. I could describe several similar situations, all fairly typical, I imagine, of many other people's experiences.

These unpleasant instances bothered me. Being a Christian, I knew that Jesus had said we should love our enemies. But I had always found this a pretty impossible task. How can you ever love a disagreeable, unlovable person?

However, as I became a serious student of Christian Science, I learned an amazing fact. I learned that right where an unpleasant mortal appeared to me — right there was actually a child of God, spiritual, intelligent, good, lovable. God doesn't create any hateful, disagreeable, envious mortals. Christ Jesus was not telling us to love an evil person; he was alerting us to the good that was the true identity of that person.

Two very important things the Bible tells us are: "God created man in his own image," and "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

I began to understand that if I accepted that basis — if I believed that God created all and created only good — I would have to apply this directly to my view of everyone I met. I soon found that when I conscientiously tried to see everyone in the light of God's goodness, harmonious relationships developed where before there had been — or might have been — friction. Disagreeable qualities had to be seen as no part of the individual. God, the creator of all, did not create evil, so it could not rule or be part of anyone's identity.

The efforts I was forced to make to reason and pray in this way, and to hold this position even when a so-called enemy might continue to be disagreeable toward me, were of great benefit to me. In any sticky situation with another person I have found that when I really, honestly, strove to love that person's spiritual identity and to see him as God made him, I have become happier, more at peace with myself, and more self-confident.

When I have persevered in such

prayerful efforts toward others, it has worked out that things became harmonious between us, or we were no longer involved with each other. Either way, there were no pent-up emotions, recriminations, or regrets.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written a very clear and direct article entitled, "Love Your Enemies." In this article she assures us, "We have no enemies." She explains: "Even in belief you have but one (that, not in reality), and this one enemy is yourself — your erroneous belief that you have enemies; that evil is real; that aught but good exists in Science."

So it isn't a matter of changing other people. The change must come in the way we think about them. You have an enemy? Try loving him. See him as God has made him. Refuse to believe that negative or unpleasant traits are his real identity. Persist, and you are sure to find that you really don't have an enemy at all. You'll discover new harmony and peace within yourself, and in your relationships with others.

¹Genesis 1:27, 31; ²Miscellaneous Writings, p. 10.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of the article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

¿Es posible amar a nuestros enemigos?

Al igual que muchas personas que conozco, yo solía tener muchos enemigos. Es decir, si clasificamos como enemigos a personas con las cuales no podemos llevarnos bien. Por ejemplo, durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial, cuando ocupaba un puesto militar en Francia, mi superior inmediato me tenía mala voluntad y era yo el que heredaba toda clase de tareas desagradables. Tiempo después, cuando volví a la vida civil y obtuve un empleo, uno de mis compañeros de trabajo me tenía antipatía y hacía mis horas de trabajo muy desagradables. Podría describir varias situaciones similares, todas ellas bastante típicas, me imagino, de las experimentadas por otras personas.

Estas situaciones, poco gratas, me molestaban. Siendo Científico Cristiano, yo sabía que Jesús había dicho que debemos amar a nuestros enemigos. Mas siempre había encontrado esta tarea casi imposible de cumplir. ¿Cómo se podía amar a una persona antipática o que no merecía ser amada?

Sin embargo, a medida que iba siendo un sincero estudiante de Ciencia Cristiana, aprendí un hecho admirable. Aprendí que allí mismo donde se me presentaba un mortal desagradable — allí mismo estaba realmente un hijo de Dios, espiritual, inteligente, bueno y digno de ser amado. Dios no crea mortales odiosos, desagradables y envidiosos. Cristo Jesús no nos estaba diciendo que amáramos a una persona mala; nos estaba despertando a ver el bien que constituía la identidad verdadera de esa persona.

La Biblia nos dice dos cosas que son muy importantes: "Creó Dios al hombre a su imagen," y "Vio Dios todo lo que había hecho, y he aquí que era bueno en gran manera."

Empecé a comprender que si yo aceptaba esa base — si creía que Dios creó todo y que creó sólo lo

bueno — yo tendría que aplicar esto directamente a mi punto de vista en cuanto a todos aquellos con quienes me encontrara. Pronto me di cuenta de que cuando trataba a conciencia de ver a todos a la luz de la bondad de Dios, se desarrollaban relaciones armoniosas donde antes había — o pudieron haber habido — fricciones. Comprendí que debía ver las cualidades desagradables como ajenas al individuo. Que Dios, el Creador de todo, no creó el mal, de manera que el mal no podía gobernar o ser parte de la identidad de nadie.

Los esfuerzos que me vi obligado a hacer para razonar y orar de esta manera y para mantener esta posición, aun cuando un así llamado enemigo pudiera seguir siendo desafiante conmigo, me beneficiaron grandemente. En toda relación difícil con otra persona, he encontrado que cuando real y sinceramente hago lo posible por amar la identidad espiritual de esa persona y de verla como Dios la hizo, me siento más feliz, más en paz conmigo mismo, y más seguro de mí mismo.

Cuando he perseverado en esos esfuerzos consagrados hacia los demás, el resultado ha sido, o bien que las cosas se han armonizado entre ambos, o que ya no estamos más en contacto. De cualquier manera, no ha habido emociones tensas, recriminaciones o algo de qué lamentarse.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito un artículo muy claro y directo intitolado: "Ama a tus enemigos". En este artículo nos asegura: "No

tenemos enemigos". Explica: "Aun en creencia no tienes sino uno (y eso, no en realidad), y este único enemigo eres tú mismo — tu creencia errónea de que tienes enemigos; de que el mal es real; de que existe algo más que el bien en la Ciencia."

De manera que no es cuestión de cambiar a los demás. El cambio tiene que venir en nuestro modo de pensar acerca de ellos. ¿Tiene usted un enemigo? Trate de amarlo. Véalo como Dios lo ha hecho. Niéguese a creer que sus rasgos de carácter negativos o desagradables sean su identidad verdadera. Persista, y de seguro encontrará que usted realmente no tiene ningún enemigo. Descubrirá renovada armonía y paz dentro de usted mismo y en sus relaciones con los demás.

¹Genesis 1:27, 31; ²Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 10.

³Christian Science pronunciado Cientismo Saens

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Curo, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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Daily Bible verse

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. Romans 13:8

I looked up to see an elderly gentleman regarding me with some amusement.

"I'm glad you like my hat," I remarked, with a stiffness slightly impaired by breathlessness.

"Oh, I do," he replied, "But I wonder you bother with it. I gave it up long ago."

"Well," I returned, a little peevishly, looking at his windswept white mane, "it keeps my hair from being blown about."

"Hair!" he exclaimed. "My dear chap, what does that matter today! Let the wind do its worst to it! Blown back like the tail of a comet, ruffled into curls, or floating in tentacles like snakes round the head of Medusa, it's all the same — so long as you have the nimbus of hair, you have the cachet of fashion. Any hat is old hat, sir." And with a grin, and a wink, he walked off.

I replaced my hat firmly on my head, with perhaps the hint of a defiant cock to it, and I strode on, feeling very much like the Last of the Hattites.

When I told Anthea of the episode, she began to laugh. "It seems to me," she said, "you must have provided a lot of entertainment."

"I did," I replied grimly. "Everyone was entranced, except me."

She continued to laugh. "Well," she said, "I think you should have taken advantage of the hat."

"Oh? How?"

"I think you should have sent it round!"

Eric Forbes-Boyd

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, March 12, 1975

The Monitor's view

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Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Hanging on in Indo-China

As the Khmer Rouge insurgents tighten the noose around Phnom Penh and the North Vietnamese thrust into a provincial capital in South Vietnam, anguishing questions confront the United States Congress:

1. Whether to inject another spurt of aid to Cambodia in the slim hope of achieving a military stalemate and opening the way for negotiations.

2. Whether to continue assistance to Saigon, where both the government and the military establishment are stronger than in Cambodia.

3. How much aid would be politically palatable to the American people, 78 percent of whom, according to a recent poll, now oppose additional assistance to Indo-China.

No one could fail to sympathize with those faced with these extremely difficult decisions. The American people and their Congress have given unstintingly — in aid and lives — to support a cause they deemed worthy.

But this is precisely why we hope the Congress will not be overwhelmed by the present gloom that now surges over the scene. By most accounts it does indeed look as if Cambodia is going under. But at least one report from Phnom Penh suggests that the rebel forces are unable to take full advantage of their successes and that a stalemate is possible.

The Cambodian Government forces are still fighting, and it seems to us that the decision whether to lay down arms and surrender must be made by these forces and by the people of Phnom Penh. As they confront this dilemma, it is not unreasonable for Congress to provide some portion of that aid requested by the administration.

Militarily and politically the situation in Vietnam is different. Many analysts give the South Vietnamese good marks for carrying on a vigorous fight, despite some setbacks. Saigon is in fact given a fairly high chance of surviving.

We believe that chance should not be lost. Realistically, it is clear that Congress will not countenance aid indefinitely. Hence the current efforts of some lawmakers to end all American military aid to South Vietnam by a specified date is the only politically viable alternative. The administration is prepared to go along with such a cutoff and the proposal has certain merits. It would give the South Vietnamese a bit more time to solidify their position, and it would assure the American people that the U.S. military commitment to Vietnam is ending.

Such a military-aid proposal might also go further. It could be linked to U.S. efforts to get the two sides, both of whom have flagrantly violated the Paris peace agreement, back to the negotiating table.

One factor that seems overlooked these days is what is going on in the minds of the North Vietnamese leaders. The whole emphasis of media coverage has been on the tragic plight of the Cambodians. But it does not remain outside the realm of possibility that Hanoi, too, is faced with agonizing decisions. Is it indeed prepared to support an insurgent take-over of Phnom Penh? Are its current forays in South Vietnam part of an all-out offensive to sweep Thieu out of the way, or probing actions to feel out its political as well as military strength?

In brief, it is to be hoped that the United States, after such an enormous sacrifice in Indo-China, does not succumb to panic and withdraw abruptly because it has no further taste for a hard decision. It seems possible that both Cambodia and South Vietnam will one day have coalition governments that include Communists. But, as the belligerent parties work out their political future, let not Washington hand over victory to the Communists out of sheer weariness.

The Alaska pipeline at last

After six years of often fierce national debate and legal delay, work on the Alaska oil pipeline has begun.

In retrospect, the pipeline like the supersonic airplane became one of the primary bones fought over by the competing national environmental and industrial camps. True, the pipeline will have cost more when it is finished some 30 months hence than it would have without the debate and delay. But it will also be built to better environmental standards, and within a context of general national agreement on such projects which would have been lacking had it been rammed through without due regard for the legislative and judicial process.

A need for vigilance on the project remains, as unanticipated

environmental wrinkles turn up during construction, or attempts are made to exploit roadbeds into the far north for tourism.

But now that work has begun, the pipeline enters another phase, more broadly dramatic and less narrowly contentious. Some \$8 billion will be spent on the project — the largest sum ever for a private American construction project. Over 10,000 workers are already engaged in laying pipe and building ports for the 789-mile pipeline, and another 6,000 workers will join them.

It is almost with relief that the people of the oil and construction industries swing into a project of this magnitude, and pour their energies and skill into doing things rather than arguing over them.

A cheer for Edmund Burke

As Americans officially began their bicentennial this month, they sadly ignored the imminent anniversary of a document that every Yankee schoolboy used to know. On March 22, 1775, Edmund Burke delivered his noble "Speech on Conciliation with America" to a House of Commons challenged not

only by his defense of the upstart colonies but by his impenetrable Irish accent.

Let's hear at least one bicentennial cheer for a great statesman who foreshadowed that British-American friendship which has flourished so hardly through the subsequent years of mutual freedom.

European legacy

There is more to be conserved in this world than energy, and European Architectural Heritage Year '75 reminds us of the glories of man's work that need care to survive. If this observance can encourage countries to renewed efforts for preserving and enhancing their architectural assets, it will earn the gratitude of generations far beyond 1975.

One promising means of prompting such efforts is a European competition for individual or local restoration schemes selected from winners of national contests. Among other activities in the year sponsored by the Council of Europe, Ireland's National Amateur Moviemakers Competition on architectural themes seems especially pertinent to the aim of fostering a "living role" for ancient buildings in contemporary society.

Burke saw that reliance on force would not be an effective reply to the colonists' insistent demand for representative government: "A nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered."

He recognized that offering some concession other than representation would not do the trick: "If you mean to please any people, you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you may think better for them."

And he did not fear any unsettling consequences of being conciliatory or of giving "my fellow citizens some share of those rights upon which I have always been taught to value myself."

Burke said things that still need saying, alas, in too many parts of the world — even sometimes in free America, as it continues the arduous but quickening task of assuring to all its citizens the rights won on their behalf two centuries ago.

'It says here Cambodia and Saigon are about to collapse . . . wait a sec . . . this is dated 1972'



Point of view

Why Vietnam aid?

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington
It is now entirely possible that the critics of United States involvement in Vietnam will enable Congress to give some additional aid to both South Vietnam and Cambodia.

This doesn't mean that those who wanted to get the U.S. out of Indo-China far sooner than it got out have changed their basic opposition. But they have changed. After looking at the facts firsthand in Saigon and Phnom Penh, some see a new issue which must be faced and consequences which ought to be averted — consequences which could come from not giving further help.

The new issue, hardly weighed at all in the past, is this:

Whether it was wise or not for the U.S. to put combat forces into Southeast Asia, three Presidents (Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon) and Congress did so.

We Americanized the war. We took it over. We said in effect — step aside and let us win this thing quickly. We didn't win it quickly. We didn't win it at all. But when we pulled out last year with an agreement which made it easier for us to withdraw, we made a commitment to help the South Vietnamese to continue to defend themselves.

While the U.S. has withdrawn all troops, Hanoi has doubled its forces in South Vietnam.

While the U.S. has not effectively replaced the arms and ammunition consumed during the past year, China and the Soviet Union continue to supply the Communist forces in quantity far beyond the truce terms.

We can reasonably say no more U.S. troops.

But having Americanized a war we didn't win, can we in good conscience and in our own best interests refuse to give economic and military aid to enable the South Vietnamese to fight the war we left them in?

That is the kind of question which caused the majority of the congressional delegation, which recently returned from Saigon and Phnom Penh, to say yes, we should give aid.

Rep. Paul McCloskey (R) of California, who sought the GOP presidential nomination in 1972 because he

thought Mr. Nixon wasn't withdrawing from Vietnam fast enough, now says he favors sending ammunition, food, and medicine.

Rep. Bella Abzug (D) of New York, a long-time opponent of the U.S. role in Vietnam, now says she favors at least helping with medical supplies in order to reduce the killing.

But most recognize that better first-aid won't reduce fatalities unless there is sufficient ammunition to counter the enemy attacks.

Mrs. Abzug and Mr. McCloskey and the others on the eight-member delegation were all horrified at the prospect of a "blood bath" if the Communists succeed in taking over in either Cambodia or Vietnam. But the purge cannot be averted with stethoscopes. It can be averted only by providing the means of self-defense. That is what President Ford is asking Congress to do.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees have fled Hanoi to escape living under Communist rule. The South Vietnamese are not fighting to preserve the Thieu government. They are fighting to preserve their own right to have a government by consent of the governed and not a totalitarian regime imposed by force. Let us not forget that the South Vietnamese troops did not invade North Vietnam; North Vietnamese forces invaded South Vietnam.

Conceivably the South Vietnamese may lose their struggle, but it would be a double tragedy — for them and for Americans — if they failed because their Army ran out of ammunition by vote of the Congress of the U.S.

Obviously the U.S. can't be the world's lone policeman. It shouldn't — and never has been. And as it started to withdraw from Vietnam and reduce its military presence elsewhere, the President — with the apparent approval of Congress and the country — proclaimed the Guam doctrine: instead of fighting others' battles the U.S. would provide material assistance to any nation which demonstrated the resolve to fight for itself to resist aggression.

That is what the South Vietnamese are doing — and with valiant courage.

Mirror of opinion

The other side of the news

At a time when bad news seems overpowering, it's good to take stock of what's right with this nation and its people. Although the national unemployment figure of about 8 percent is discouraging, an optimist might point out that a whopping 92 percent of a vastly expanded work force is employed. And since there seems to be a bedrock 3 to 4 percent unemployment in good times, the distressing unemployment figure is not quite as dire as it might sound.

All of this may be of slight solace to the people who have lost their jobs during the present employment squeeze. Even so, income redistribution programs that were unknown a few decades ago have softened the blow for those who are, hopefully, only temporarily out of work.

And just as it's an ill wind that blows no good, the winds of changing

times are helping some people rediscover simple pleasures. They are keeping some families closer to the hearth. Sellers of games and hobby supplies report good business. Lifelines are teeming as people read more. "Hard times," depressing as they can be, cut through the fat of fancy living and get to the marrow of "getting along" and "making do" as anyone who scuffled through the depression of the 1930s may recall. Small, inexpensive pleasures such as a walk along the beach may be rediscovered by those who may have dropped them for \$100 weekends at a resort.

And while it may be premature to label it good news, there are signals that the troublesome rate of inflation is slackening and that food prices will not rise as much this year as had been predicted. — Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press

Readers write

'Young Americans' rights'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with interest your recent editorial on "Young Americans' rights" and commend your support of the Supreme Court's decision to further strengthen the often abused constitutional rights of our young people.

Your editorial also stated that "legislative progress" to protect the due process of our juvenile citizens was made last year when President Ford signed a bill whose provisions to improve the attack on juvenile crime include the establishment of basic procedural rights for juveniles.

This legislation signed into law by the President last September is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 (S. 821, P.L. 93-416). This measure is the product of a three-year bipartisan effort which I have been privileged to lead. The act represents a federal commitment to provide leadership coordination, and a framework for using the nation's resources to deal with all aspects of the delinquency problem. The act will be administered by a new Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice.

Unfortunately, the President has chosen to totally eliminate the \$125 million Congress authorized for the act from his fiscal 1975 budget. Furthermore, the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, mandated by the act to be formed within 90 days of its enactment in September, has yet to be appointed and the nomination for the assistant administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has not been presented to the Senate.

Few areas of national concern can demonstrate the cost effectiveness of governmental investment as convincingly as the prevention and reduction of juvenile crime. I hope that the President will reconsider this action and approve the funding so critically needed for our nation's programs in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

It is often said, with much validity, that the young people of this country are our future. How we cope with children in trouble; whether we are punitive or constructive, or a degree of both, whether we are vindictive or considerate, will measure our success and will measure the depth of our conscience.

Birch Bayh, Chairman
Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. Senate
Washington

Israel and science

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have now seen the article "Israel: putting science to work" by David F. Salisbury. In this article I am quoted as saying: "In 1950 the Institute was planted in Israel from the outside." I have indeed said something to this effect, in my address to a group of science writers visiting the Weizmann Institute, but I followed this introductory remark by a review of the present situation, stressing the growing integration of the institute with Israeli industry and Israeli society in general. I told of the considerable number of ex-institute scientists who now hold important positions in Israeli industrial and public life, and of various research projects of practical significance now being carried out here.

I am sorry Mr. Salisbury has not reported my words more fully or more nearly in the spirit in which they were said. He would have come up with a picture of Israeli science somewhat less somber and also closer to the truth.

Gvirol Goldring
Chairman of the Scientific Council
The Weizmann Institute of Science
Rehovot, Israel

Productivity decline?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent Monitor there is featured a report on the decline of the productivity of U.S. workers in 1974. The report is based on the change of output per man-hour according to recent U.S. Labor Department statistics. The bold headline "Worker productivity declines," as well as the substance of the article, suggest that in 1974 U.S. labor permitted its job performance to deteriorate.

Such interpretation is not justified because output per man-hour measures many factors of production in addition to worker productivity. In a study of productivity in the steel industry R. Conrad Cooper ("Steel and Inflation, Facts vs. Fiction," U.S. Steel Corp., New York, 1968) demonstrates that change in productivity in steel is affected significantly by: volume, capital improvements of facilities, product variations, improved methods and practices, quality of raw materials, quantity of purchased goods and services, and employee performance rates. Of these factors the demand for steel (volume) is stated to be the most significant. Since product output per man-hour figures are subject to such influences, the study concludes, "they cannot even be used as reflecting a sound

measure of the labor portion of productivity."

Similar conclusions are surely applicable to most other segments of U.S. industry. It can, therefore, be assumed that recent Labor Department statistics reflect mostly a contraction from high-capacity operation rather than a deterioration in workers' job performance.

Ernest W. Volkman
Laughlontown, Pa.

Timber!

To The Christian Science Monitor:

For some years the forest products industry has been advertising that the country has "nearly 75 percent as much timberland as there was when Columbus first saw the New World." The ads have been illustrated with maps suggesting that such agricultural-industrial states as Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, for example, are blessed with all-over forest cover. It is unfortunate that your special correspondent, T. W. Kienlen, was taken in by this propaganda; because many people who aren't taken in by glib advertising and colorful maps will believe the normally reliable Monitor.

I haven't a doubt that the industry has a set of definitions and measurements to justify its statement. Yet the fact is that in Columbus's day, what was to become the eastern United States, from Maine to Georgia and west to Mississippi, was one unbroken forest, except for minor strips of intertropical prairie on the west and ocean beaches, dunes, and salt marshes on the coast. It is not so now, and is 75 percent of it. To get the timberland figure up to even 60 percent one has to count corn, soybeans, and skyscrapers as timber.

Even if true, the figure is designed to hide the amount of timber: as opposed to timberland. The Appalachians are still forested — but with second-growth timber only a shadow of what was once there. And one must count the infamous cut-over northern coniferous forests as still forest; but they produce only paper, not lumber.

There is a case for the timber harvesters; but it is necessarily weakened by the use of preposterous statements.

Arlington, Va. George B. Emerson

Kissinger's oil price

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Secretary Kissinger asked that industrial countries agree to a floor (somewhere about \$7 per barrel, it has been suggested) for new oil which the oil companies hope to find outside the OPEC territories.

But a floor on oil prices automatically sets a floor on prices of coal, electricity, shale oil, low sulphur oil from coal, and any other energy commodity, so long as a substitution among them is possible. Thus an oil floor high enough to "protect" that industry would tend also to protect other substitutes, which, for all we know, would be profitable at lower prices.

Then there is the question of price level. If for some reason prices generally (the price level) of goods which are power hogs, e.g., aluminum, are showing a tendency to fall, the floor arrangement would make the price adjustment more difficult than would be the case without the floor. The stickiness of individual prices, of the price level, or possibly and more unfortunately, the inability of price ratios generally to adjust to changing demand or supply relationships would hinder the economy's functioning.

Suppose, furthermore, that the OPEC countries are unable to maintain their oligopolistic unity, then the price floor would assure that Secretary Kissinger's efforts would shore up any weakness in OPEC structure, for OPEC countries would have no reason to sell below the floor.

If some assistance is needed by the oil industry, a direct subsidy would be more to the point. If special help is afforded the oil industry as an inducement to risk-taking so that risks are minimized, then the oil companies should be satisfied with lower profits. Are they likely to agree to this?

If all this becomes too cumbersome, one may always go back to one of the University of Chicago's secular saints of liberalism (nowadays called conservatism): Henry Simons. He suggested that if an industry, for one reason or another, requires special treatment, careful consideration should be given to nationalizing it, for, in his opinion, detailed regulation was too complicated and downright dangerous as public policy. The alternative of public ownership made more sense as public policy to Simons.

Shirley C. Surin
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University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Mass.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and some individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.